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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-492
H. R. 9736

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 9736

Sept. 15, 1961	Sen. Hart introduced and discussed S. 2563 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of Sen. Hart.
Sept. 26, 1961	Sen. Muskie and others introduced S. 2638 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill.
Jan. 18, 1962	Rep. McIntire introduced H. R. 9736 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Apr. 17, 1962	House committee voted to report H. R. 9736.
Apr. 18, 1962	House committee reported H. R. 9736 with amendments. H. Report No. 1620. Print of bill and report.
May 7, 1962	House passed H. R. 9736 under suspension of the rules.
May 8, 1962	H. R. 9736 was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 6, 1962	Senate committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 9736.
June 7, 1962	Senate committee reported H. R. 9736 without amendment. S. Report No. 1575. Print of bill and report.
June 15, 1962	Senate passed H. R. 9736 without amendment.
June 25, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-492.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-492

CONTINUED USE BY STATES OF TRE PLANTING EQUIPMENT. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to permit States which have been cooperating with the Federal Government under the Soil Bank Act in the production of forest tree seedlings for planting on conservation reserve land to continue to use the facilities, materials, equipment, and improvements provided cooperatively by the Federal Government for the production of such seedlings, in producing seedlings which will be needed to attain the objectives of other related programs.

S. 2563

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 15, 1961

Mr. HART (for Mr. MUSKIE, for himself, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. WILEY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. TALMADGE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress recognizes that for many years the United
4 States and certain States have cooperated in the production
5 of tree planting stock for use in the reforestation of the public
6 and private lands of the Nation; that the program of produc-
7 tion of tree planting stock which was initiated and pursued
8 under the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) was carried
9 on under written agreements which provided for (a) coop-

1 eration between the Forest Service, on behalf of the United
2 States, and the States which participated in the program,
3 (b) payments to said States for costs and expenses incurred
4 in the development of nursery facilities, (c) the holding of
5 such funds by the States in trust for the purpose of carrying
6 out the provisions of said agreements, and (d) restoration
7 to the trust fund of an amount equal to the residual value of
8 any supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements acquired
9 or constructed with trust funds and transferred to State
10 forestry work other than the soil bank program; that such
11 program under said Soil Bank Act has been discontinued,
12 but the need for the trees continues to be great; that the
13 States and Federal Government are cooperating in the pro-
14 curement, production, and distribution of forest-tree seeds and
15 plants under section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7,
16 1924 (16 U.S.C. 567), and in the reforestation of lands
17 under title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C.
18 568 e-g) ; and that said participating States need the said
19 supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements for use in
20 connection with their respective forestry programs, and it
21 is in the public interest to permit these States to use said
22 property without the requirement that payment be made
23 for the residual value thereof.

24 SEC. 2. For the purpose of assisting those States which
25 participated in the program carried on under the Soil Bank

1 Act in continuing the production of needed tree planting
2 stock and in other forestry programs, the Secretary of Agri-
3 culture is authorized and directed to permit any supplies,
4 materials, equipment, or improvements acquired or con-
5 structed with trust funds under the agreements referred to
6 in section 1 to be used in State forestry work other than
7 the soil bank program without the requirement that any
8 payment be made into the trust funds.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. Long of Missouri, Mr. Case of South Dakota, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. WILEY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. TALMADGE

SEPTEMBER 15, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

we destroyed our military aircraft; we dismantled our ships; we sold and gave away our overseas stocks of trucks and hardware and food; we removed our troops from Europe and Asia, save for small forces of occupation made necessary by the chaos and need for reconstruction in Germany and Japan.

We offered to put the horrendous power of the atom under international control. We entered fullheartedly into the United Nations, sought to create the United Nations forces envisaged by the Charter, and contributed vast moneys and resources to the United Nations, to overseas relief, and to the countries and peoples rent by war.

We urged and pressured our allies to give freedom to colonial areas. Today nearly half the membership of the United States and of this Interparliamentary Union consists of States which, with a minimum of bloodshed, gained independence from former colonial powers.

We offered to assist in the rehabilitation of war torn Europe without regard to developing schisms between East and West and without regard to friend or foe. The Marshall plan was the result.

We assisted Iran to remove foreign forces maintained there against her will. We answered the plea of Greece and Turkey to meet the threat of external force.

We have come to the aid of newly independent nations, offering them food and technical assistance and capital equipment.

We supported with funds and heart creation of the Bank, the Fund, the World Health Organization, and a dozen other specialized agencies.

I do not claim that we have done these things alone. I do not claim we have done everything well. But I do insist that the men and women of my country have supported these things and their Government. They have supported these things because they believe deeply: That all men regardless of race, or creed, or color, are entitled to live free under governments of their own choice; that all men regardless of race or creed or color are entitled to a decent standard of living; and that all men regardless of race or creed or color are entitled to build their own destiny, respectful of the rights of others and free from the threat of war.

There are the things for which America stands. These are the things we want for ourselves. These are the things we hope others will seek and attain. That we have not attained perfection at home, or in our dealings with other nations, does not lessen our ambitions and our strivings.

But in recent weeks, as I suggested earlier, Americans have become deeply concerned that some leaders do not seek these goals. Some, we fear, think: Power speaks; big bomb, big influence, massive terror; self-determination is good for the African, but not for the East European; words are more important than acts. In short, moral principle is giving way to the political expediency of power.

Though one hears with increasing frequency in my country that world public opinion is meaningless, I am not prepared to agree. Every delegate should ask himself whether there is such a thing as world opinion, and, if so, whether it is significant? Does it influence people? Or is it only power that counts?

Since World War II, the American people have looked to the United Nations, and to meetings such as this, as forums to bring world public opinion to bear to prevent aggression and oppression.

If world opinion is to have real meaning, it must be as a consequence of the actions of forums such as this, or meetings of neutrals such as recently convened in Belgrade.

World opinion—or the pronouncements of neutrals—has no significance unless it impels governments to change courses of action upon which they have embarked.

I have great respect for the concept of neutrality; or "positive" neutrality. My Nation passed its last Neutrality Act as recently as 1939. And for 150 years prior to that time we had sought to stay free from what we viewed as the power struggles of Western Europe.

The concept of neutrality or world opinion, however, is meaningless if it is nothing more than to choose a course midway between extremes. Neutrality is significant only if it is rooted in concepts more fundamental than impartiality, and more fundamental than a desire always to be on dead center. It must be rooted in morality, in concepts of the importance of the individual, in concepts of the importance of religion, in concepts of the importance of self-determination. In short, neutrality and world opinion must support principles enunciated in the United Nations Charter, regardless of military power. Power cannot be a substitute for principle.

Neutrals must be more than principled bystanders to exert influence on the almost inexorable drift of the world toward war. To be neutral does not mean that a nation may not, from time to time, squarely support principles and positions taken by parties to disputes.

Disarmament must be something more than a propaganda phrase, if peace is to mean something more than the absence of shooting.

This conference of the Interparliamentary Union might become more significant than any conference ever held in our 50-year history. It will not be significant if we depart Brussels with no clear idea of where we stand on principles and if we are unwilling to support principles with acts.

It is my fervent hope that delegates assembled here will not hesitate in the days ahead to support freedom, and liberty, and justice for all, and to let the world ring with their declarations.

NATHAN STRAUS

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I am distressed to learn of the passing on Wednesday of a great humanitarian and a dear personal friend, Mr. Nathan Straus, of New York City. Many of my colleagues, I know, share this feeling of loss.

Apart from his many successful journalistic and business endeavors, Nathan Straus will be remembered by the Nation he loved as a quiet but effective crusader for better housing, for better communities generally, and for the right of free thought.

I came to know Mr. Straus when I first came to Congress in 1939. At that time he was the National Housing Administrator, when national public housing was under fire and quite unpopular in certain areas. I was interested in public housing and appreciative of the work that Nathan Straus was doing. So I went to see him and told him of my support and backing, and I tried to give him such encouragement as I could. From that time on we were very close personal friends. In many endeavors in which I have been connected, politically and otherwise, he has been active and substantial in my support.

His convictions ran so deep that early in his career he resigned from the assistant editorship of a now-defunct New York newspaper because he could not stomach its isolationist policies.

Not only for the State of New York and the city of New York but for the

Nation as a whole, Mr. Straus rendered loyal and important service. He advocated public housing when there was very meager support for it. As a result, in 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named him as Administrator of the U.S. Housing Authority, and Mr. Straus served with distinction in that position until 1942.

In the following year, Mr. Straus purchased radio station WMCA in New York City and pioneered the expression of editorial opinion on the air. Some of the editorials which he wrote and delivered over that station are, in my opinion, classic products of his wonderful mind. I recall particularly the one entitled "It's Socialism," which I had the pleasure of inserting in the RECORD last March 3. While it dealt specifically with a plea for larger Federal aid to education, through it flowed the basic philosophy that Nathan Straus held throughout his lifetime: that change for the better never comes easily; that the forces for change are ever and strongly opposed by the self-satisfied, and often unfair, advocates of the status quo; but that ultimately, change for the better comes.

As an editorial in the New York Times of yesterday so well expressed it:

All forms of pomposity were poison to Nathan Straus.

He was small in stature but tall in his faith and purpose.

One of the dearest possessions in my office is a beautifully bound family Bible which Nathan Straus once presented to me on behalf of the Men's Club of Temple Israel in Great Neck, N.Y.

When I last saw Nathan Straus last spring, he was about to leave for Europe on a mission of charity. He had never forgotten how the people of the Netherlands opened their hearts and their homes to thousands of Jewish refugees from Hitler's Germany, and he wanted to do something to show his personal gratitude. So, without fanfare, Mr. Straus had asked me to make arrangements through the Ambassador of the Netherlands whereby an institution benefiting children of that country could be established to which he could contribute a large sum of money. I am advised that his mission was successful.

And so, Mr. President, the Nation and the world have lost a true friend of humanity. Nathan Straus was loyal in his service to his city, his State, and his country, and equally loyal in his service to mankind. I shall miss him.

TRANSACTION OF ADDITIONAL ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following additional routine business was transacted:

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION OF DATA ACQUISITION FACILITY AT FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration,

Washington, D.C., reporting, pursuant to law, on the construction and equipping of a data acquisition facility at Fairbanks, Alaska; to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

REPORT ON REVIEW OF SELECTED PHASES OF MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS FOR CLEANING ACTIVITIES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the review of selected phases of manpower requirements for cleaning activities, Post Office Department, January 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPEAL OF OBSOLETE LAWS RELATING TO MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal obsolete laws relating to military bounty land warrants and to provide for cancellation of recorded warrants (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the petition of Mrs. Clifton Maupin, and Mae-Merritt Wilcox, of Los Angeles, Calif., favoring an investigation of alleged efforts to muzzle the military, and certain other matters, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following additional reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 95. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim September 17 of each year General von Steuben Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the birth of Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben (Rept. No. 1043);

H.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution establishing a George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission (Rept. No. 1044); and

H.J. Res. 358. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the third week in March as "National Poison Prevention Week," in order to aid in bringing to the American people the dangers of accidental poisoning (Rept. No. 1045).

By Mr. DODD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 1895. A bill to repeal section 791 of title 18, United States Code, so as to extend the application of chapter 37 of title 18, relating to espionage and censorship (Rept. No. 1046);

S. 1954. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to the escape or attempted escape of juvenile delinquents (Rept. No. 1047); and

H.R. 5343. An act to amend section 5021 of title 18, United States Code (Rept. No. 1048).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 296. A bill for the relief of Hanna Ghosn (Rept. No. 1049);

S. 1691. A bill to provide that any juvenile who has been determined delinquent by a district court of the United States may be committed by the court to the custody of the Attorney General for observation and study (Rept. No. 1050);

S. 1888. A bill for the relief of Laura Cclani (Rept. No. 1051);

S. 2096. A bill for the relief of Ding Lam Tam and Ding Yun Tam (Rept. No. 1052);

H.R. 1333. An act for the relief of A. N. Deringer, Inc. (Rept. No. 1053);

H.R. 4917. An act for the relief of Albany County, N.Y. (Rept. No. 1054);

H.R. 6834. An act to amend section 35 of title 18, United States Code (Rept. No. 1055); and

H.R. 7358. An act to amend section 4126 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to compensation to prison inmates for injuries incurred in the course of employment (Rept. No. 1056).

By Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S.J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to establish the Saint Augustine Quadricentennial Commission, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1057).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 67. A bill for the relief of Col. Samuel Hale (Rept. No. 1058);

S. 1441. A bill for the relief of Cilka Elizabeth Ingrova (Rept. No. 1059);

S. 1792. A bill for the relief of Jessie Bamer (Rept. No. 1060); and

H.R. 470. An act to amend sections 1 and 8 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (Rept. No. 1061).

By Mr. EASTLAND (for Mr. JOHNSTON), from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 495. A bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (Rept. No. 1062).

By Mr. HART, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

H.R. 8490. An act to amend the act of September 2, 1958, establishing a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, as amended (Rept. No. 1063).

By Mr. KEATING, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of May of each year as "Senior Citizens Month" (Rept. No. 1064).

By Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment:

H.R. 4750. An act to amend section 6(a) of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (Rept. No. 1065).

By Mr. CHURCH, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 567. An act to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on the Torres-Martinez Reservation in Riverside County, Calif. (Rept. No. 1066); and

H.R. 3575. An act to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on the Dania Reservation in Florida (Rept. No. 1067).

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 8236. An act to authorize the use of funds arising from judgments in favor of any of the Confederate Tribes of the Colville Reservation (Rept. No. 1068).

By Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Armed Services, with amendments:

H.R. 2732. An act to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that the Secretaries of the uniformed services shall prescribe a reasonable monetary allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings upon permanent change of station of members of the uniformed services (Rept. No. 1069).

By Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Armed Services, with amendments:

H.R. 8765. An act to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1070).

By Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services, with amendments:

H.R. 6668. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to annuities based on retired or retainer pay, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1071).

COLLEGE ACADEMIC FACILITIES AND SCHOLARSHIP ACT—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—MINORITY VIEWS (S. REPT. NO. 1072)

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I report favorably, with amendments, the bill (S. 1241) to authorize assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities, and to authorize scholarships for undergraduate study in such institutions, and I submit a report thereon. I ask that the report be printed, together with the minority views of Senators GOLDWATER and TOWER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. METCALF in the chair). The report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar; and, without objection, the report will be printed, as requested by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

STABILIZATION OF MINING OF LEAD AND ZINC—SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT (S. REPT. NO. 1073)

Mr. CARROLL, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted a supplemental report on the bill (S. 1747) to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the United States, and for other purposes, which was ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

The following additional bill and joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HART (for Mr. MUSKIE):

S. 2563. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. HART when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S.J. Res. 138. Joint resolution to create the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

USE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY FOR STATE FORESTRY WORK

Mr. HART. Mr. President, on behalf of the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], who is unavoidably absent, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the bill remain at the desk through September 21 for additional cosponsors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill

will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Michigan.

The bill (S. 2563) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HART (for Mr. MUSKIE), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HART. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by the Senator from Maine, relating to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement presented by Mr. HART, for Mr. MUSKIE, is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MUSKIE UPON INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PERMIT CERTAIN PROPERTY TO BE USED FOR STATE FORESTRY WORK, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

I introduce for appropriate reference a bill which would permit States to retain nursery facilities financed out of soil bank funds for tree planting operations without returning the residual value of the facilities to the trust fund.

I wish to have this bill remain at the desk through September 21, 1961, to give other Members of the Senate an opportunity to cosponsor the legislation.

I also wish to include a memorandum prepared for me on this subject and a table showing the States affected by this legislation in the RECORD at this point:

"BACKGROUND ON STATE NURSERY FACILITIES FINANCED WITH SOIL BANK FUNDS

"Nursery facilities for the production of tree planting stock up to the passage of the soil bank were inadequate to meet current demand for trees. Therefore when the Soil Bank Act was passed in May 1956, it was determined by the Department of Agriculture that the nursery facilities to produce tree planting stock would need to be expanded substantially and rapidly to meet the needs of the conservation reserve program. This determination was well founded as evidenced by the 2.2 million acres which were signed up for tree planting during the 5 contract years of the program.

"The Department of Agriculture had been cooperating with State forestry organizations since 1924 under authority of section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act in the production of trees for distribution to landowners. Nearly two-thirds of all trees planted in the country in 1956 were produced in State nurseries under this cooperative program. Since the States had the organization and facilities to readily expand their production and distribution systems to satisfy this added demand and since the experience over the past 30 years with the States in the cooperative production and distribution of trees had been very satisfactory, it was decided to ask the States to cooperate in this expanded tree production program.

"Agreements were entered into with 34 States under which the States agreed to expand to meet Soil Bank needs the State nursery production facilities on land controlled by the State (by ownership or lease). The funds for this purpose were provided by Soil Bank appropriations. A total of \$6.6 million were placed in trust funds by the Department for use by the States for this purpose. These agreements provided that at the close of the Soil Bank program the State would dispose of the facilities not needed by the State for continued tree planting stock production and return the proceeds to the trust fund.

"The States also agreed to return to the trust fund the residual value of those facilities it wished to retain for continued State use. All of the States which participated in this program have indicated the desire

to retain these facilities to meet present or anticipated near future needs to grow tree planting stock. The residual value of these facilities, as determined by joint appraisal as of June 30, 1961, is \$4.4 million. Most of the States will require special legislation and significant increases in appropriation to exercise their option to continue to use these facilities by returning their residual value to the trust funds established to finance the construction and acquisition of these expanded facilities as provided in their agreement with the Department of Agriculture. To accomplish this in each of the 34 States involved poses many problems and ultimate accomplishment over a long period of years is not assured.

"Based on published reports of the Department of Agriculture there is still the need to plant to trees more than 40 million acres of land most of the trees for which must come from these State nurseries. It is important that none of this nursery capacity be lost through salvage operations merely because the States cannot place in the trust funds the residual value of these facilities.

"The Department of Agriculture plans to continue to cooperate with these States with funds appropriated by Congress in the production, distribution, and planting of trees to reduce this tremendous backlog of over 40 million acres through section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act, title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956, and possibly other programs. The legislation currently proposed to dispense with the placing in the trust funds of the residual value of the soil bank financed nursery facilities now available to the States to meet present and future needs is in the public interest because it will facilitate the Federal-State cooperative effort in the planting of trees to protect the land and much needed to help meet our future needs for timber.

"State nursery property financed with soil bank funds

State	Original cost	Residual value (June 30, 1961)
Alabama.....	\$243,226	\$159,172
Arizona.....		
Arkansas.....	497,436	331,761
California.....		
Colorado.....	192,521	142,575
Connecticut.....		
Delaware.....		
Florida.....	27,700	12,046
Georgia.....	1,260,863	875,525
Idaho.....	62,205	40,935
Illinois.....	28,137	15,198
Indiana.....		
Iowa.....	63,545	48,617
Kansas.....		
Kentucky.....	86,862	58,937
Louisiana.....	545,159	383,851
Maine.....	144,466	87,387
Maryland.....	23,144	14,537
Massachusetts.....	18,450	10,729
Michigan.....	181,475	146,312
Minnesota.....	276,345	134,545
Mississippi.....	499,983	336,776
Missouri.....	67,759	54,453
Montana.....		
Nebraska.....		
Nevada.....	22,108	16,276
New Hampshire.....	19,602	10,597
New Jersey.....	6,900	4,534
New Mexico.....		
New York.....	142,485	64,130
North Carolina.....	95,062	27,743
North Dakota.....	70,858	43,897
Ohio.....		
Oklahoma.....	52,861	29,210
Oregon.....	138,570	112,640
Pennsylvania.....	95,890	36,281
Rhode Island.....		
South Carolina.....	675,471	431,730
South Dakota.....	200,712	154,391
Tennessee.....		
Texas.....	363,955	277,677
Utah.....	66,873	48,655
Vermont.....	93,138	58,944
Virginia.....		
Washington.....	122,328	89,809
West Virginia.....	1,562	0
Wisconsin.....	251,026	153,589
Wyoming.....		
Average.....	6,638,677	4,413,459

"Description of this nursery property: The property having residual value consists of structures such as packingsheds, warehouses, shops, garages, offices, residences, laborers' dayrooms, subsurface irrigation and domestic waterlines, fences, seed extractory, seed-cleaning plants and seed-testing facilities, powerlines, telephone lines, wells, reservoirs, septic tanks, water tanks, refrigeration plants, and storage sheds. It also includes such personal property as pickup trucks, trucks, tractors, land tillage equipment, compost spreaders, sprayers, nursery seeders, seedling diggers, grading tables, motors, pumps, and irrigation overhead sprinklers. Most of the land alterations for which funds were expended such as surveying and layout of beds, clearing, leveling, and shaping, drainage, soil fumigation, dikes, roads, wind barriers and landscaping did not enhance the value of the land and are not feasible of recovery and therefore were determined to have no residual value."

PROPOSED AMERICAN NEGRO EMANCIPATION CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a Senate joint resolution to create an American Negro Emancipation Centennial Commission, and I ask unanimous consent that it be held on the table for 4 days for additional cosponsors.

Mr. President, September 22, 1962, will mark the 100th anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln's issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, and January 1, 1963, will be the 100th anniversary of the date on which that proclamation took effect.

It would be truly appropriate and inspiring for the National Government to participate in recognizing and commemorating the hundredth anniversary of these significant historical events. The accomplishments of the American Negro in this last 100 years provide a wonderful story which should be made known to the world. A national celebration of the centennial of the emancipation of the American Negro will contribute to understanding of people in this country and abroad of the fine progress possible under a democratic government.

To bring about this objective of celebrating, and commemorating this historic action and the human progress it initiated, this bill proposes the establishment of an American Negro Emancipation Centennial Commission composed of 16 members, 5 chosen from the Senate, 5 from the House of Representatives, 5 appointed by the President to represent the religious community, the business community, science, labor, and civic organizations, and the Librarian of Congress or his representative.

Section 3 of the bill provides that the functions of the Commission shall be to develop and execute suitable plans for commemorating, during 1963, this 100th anniversary of emancipation. In developing its plans, the Commission is instructed to give consideration to similar and related plans advanced by civic, patriotic, and historic groups.

What this proposal envisions is the encouragement of numerous observances in many States. In particular, the bill directs the Commission to develop and plan, in cooperation with the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority, which has its headquarters in Chicago, an exhibit at the Emancipation Centennial Exposition to be held from August 16 through September 3, 1963, at McCormick Place, Chicago's new exposition center on Lake Michigan. The

American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority was incorporated in Illinois as a nonprofit organization in 1954 and is registered in all the States. Many distinguished Americans are on its Board of Trustees. Under the direction of its executive director, Mr. Alton A. Davis, it has been planning this Emancipation Centennial Exposition for many months. The authority's objectives are stated as follows:

To establish a museum of Negro history which will house his contributions to the arts, sciences, industry, and government.

To show that the democratic form of government affords opportunities for growth and development of all segments of its people.

To create a more profound understanding and goodwill which will encourage and inspire the eventual emancipation of all peoples of the world.

Many organizations in the United States and in other nations have indicated their interest in participation in this exposition, and I believe the careful planning of the Illinois authority will make this exposition a successful central celebration around which many others can be developed with the help of the commission. This bill, in fact, specifically intends that the commission assist in the development of a traveling "Century of Negro Progress" exhibit to be called "Democracy in Action."

Mr. President, this joint resolution proposes a very worthwhile undertaking. In order that Senators may examine the resolution with respect to possible co-sponsorship during the 4 days during which it will lie on the table, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution will be printed in the RECORD, and lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Illinois.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 138) to create the American Negro Emancipation Centennial Commission, introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) there is hereby established a Commission to be known as the "American Negro Emancipation Centennial Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of sixteen members as follows:

(1) five members who shall be Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate;

(2) five members who shall be Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(3) five members to be appointed by the President of the United States of whom one shall be a representative of the religious community, one of the business community, one of science, one of labor and one of civic organizations; and

(4) one member from the Library of Congress who shall be the Librarian of Congress or his representative.

(b) The President of the United States shall, at the time of appointment, designate one of the members appointed by him to serve as Chairman. Vacancies in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments.

(c) Members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties.

SEC. 2. The Commission may employ, without regard to the civil service law or the Classification Act of 1949, such employees as may be necessary in carrying out its functions.

SEC. 3. The functions of the Commission shall be to develop and to execute suitable plans for commemorating, in 1963, the one-hundredth anniversary of the emancipation of the American Negro. In developing such plans, the Commission shall give consideration to similar and related plans advanced by civic, patriotic, and historic groups. In carrying out its functions, the Commission shall develop and plan, in collaboration with the national American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority, an exhibit at the Emancipation Centennial Exposition to be held in Chicago, Illinois, in the summer of 1963. Such exhibit shall be developed in such a manner as to show the history and progress of the American Negro subsequent to his emancipation by Abraham Lincoln in 1863.

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission shall submit to the Congress at the earliest practicable time, but in no event later than March 1, 1963, a report of its activities, together with a detailed statement of the plans and programs developed by it pursuant to this resolution.

(b) A final report of the activities of the Commission, including an accounting of funds received and expended, shall be furnished by the Commission to the Congress not later than December 31, 1963. The Commission shall terminate upon submission of such report to the Congress.

SEC. 5. The Commission is authorized to accept donations of money, property, or personal services; to cooperate with patriotic and historical societies and with institutions of learning, and to call upon other Federal departments or agencies for their advice and assistance in carrying out the purposes of this joint resolution. The Commission, to such extent as it finds to be necessary, may, without regard to the law and procedures applicable to Federal agencies, procure supplies, services, and property and make contracts, and may exercise those powers that are necessary to enable it to carry out efficiently and in the public interest the purposes of this resolution.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

INCREASE OF LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF POSITIONS IN TOP GRADES OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949—AMENDMENT

Mr. KERR submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 1732) to increase the limitation on the number of positions that may be placed in the top grades of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the limitation on the number of research and development positions of scientists and engineers for which special rates of pay are authorized; to fix the compensation of hearings examiners; and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, September 15, 1961, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 2325) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.

ADDITIONAL APPENDIX MATTERS

By Mr. THURMOND:

Articles entitled "They Look to United States and Wonder," written by Constantine Brown and published in the Washington Evening Star of September 14, 1961, dealing with the Voice of America program.

Article entitled "Castro Must Go," written by Senator Tower and published in the Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Article entitled "Communism Fighter Resigns Forest Service," published in the Okanogan County (Wash.) Independent of August 31, 1961; also an editorial entitled "Keep It Honest," from the September 7, 1961, issue of the same newspaper; and an editorial entitled "Citizen Principles," published in a recent issue of an Oregon newspaper.

By Mr. CARROLL:

Articles entitled "Boomtime in the Rockies," published in the New York Times of September 15, 1961.

By Mr. HARTKE:

Letter from Marvin D. Myers, assistant in extension music, to Hon. Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, dated September 5, 1961, dealing with the use for cultural purposes of the Carter Barron Memorial Amphitheater in Washington.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment, in accordance with the order previously entered into, until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the previous order, until tomorrow, Saturday, September 16, 1961, at 10 o'clock a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, September 15, 1961:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Stewart L. Pittman, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in rank as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Robert William Porter, Jr., O18048, U.S. Army.

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to be grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3306:

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Stephen Michael Melnik, O18754, Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army).

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 26 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 25), 1961

Mr. MUSKIE (for himself, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. WILEY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. HART, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. BIBLE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Congress recognizes that for many years the United
- 4 States and certain States have cooperated in the production
- 5 of tree planting stock for use in the reforestation of the public
- 6 and private lands of the Nation; that the program of produc-
- 7 tion of tree planting stock which was initiated and pursued
- 8 under the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) was carried

1 on under written agreements which provided for (a) coop-
2 eration between the Forest Service, on behalf of the United
3 States, and the States which participated in the program,
4 (b) payments to said States for costs and expenses incurred
5 in the development of nursery facilities, (c) the holding of
6 such funds by the States in trust for the purpose of carrying
7 out the provisions of said agreements, and (d) restoration
8 to the trust fund of an amount equal to the residual value of
9 any supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements acquired
10 or constructed with trust funds and transferred to State
11 forestry work other than the soil bank program; that such
12 program under said Soil Bank Act has been discontinued,
13 but the need for the trees continues to be great; that the
14 States and Federal Government are cooperating in the pro-
15 curement, production, and distribution of forest-tree seeds and
16 plants under section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7,
17 1924 (16 U.S.C. 567), and in the reforestation of lands
18 under title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C.
19 568 e-g) ; and that said participating States need the said
20 supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements for use in
21 connection with their respective forestry programs, and it
22 is in the public interest to permit these States to use said
23 property without the requirement that payment be made
24 for the residual value thereof.

25 SEC. 2. For the purpose of assisting those States which

1 participated in the program carried on under the Soil Bank
2 Act in continuing the production of needed tree planting
3 stock and in other forestry programs, the Secretary of Agri-
4 culture is authorized and directed to permit any supplies,
5 materials, equipment, or improvements acquired or con-
6 structed with trust funds under the agreements referred to
7 in section 1 to be used in State forestry work other than
8 the soil bank program without the requirement that any
9 payment be made by the State into the trust funds.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

BY Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. WILEY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. HART, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. FULLBRIGHT, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. BIBLE

SEPTEMBER 26 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 25), 1961
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9736

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 18, 1962

Mr. McINTIRE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress recognizes that for many years the United
4 States and certain States have cooperated in the production
5 of tree planting stock for use in the reforestation of the public
6 and private lands of the Nation; that the program of produc-
7 tion of tree planting stock which was initiated and pursued
8 under the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) was car-
9 ried on under written agreements which provided for (a)
10 cooperation between the Forest Service, on behalf of the

1 United States, and the States which participated in the pro-
2 gram, (b) payments to said States for costs and expenses
3 incurred in the development of nursery facilities, (c) the
4 holding of such funds by the States in trust for the purpose
5 of carrying out the provisions of said agreements, and (d)
6 restoration to the trust fund of an amount equal to the re-
7 sidual value of any supplies, materials, equipment, or im-
8 provements acquired or constructed with trust funds and
9 transferred to State forestry work other than the soil bank
10 program; that such program under said Soil Bank Act has
11 been discontinued, but the need for the trees continues to
12 be great; that the States and Federal Government are co-
13 operating in the procurement, production, and distribution
14 of forest-tree seeds and plants under section 4 of the Clarke-
15 McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U.S.C. 567), and in the
16 reforestation of lands under title IV of the Agricultural Act
17 of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e-g); and that said participating
18 States need the said supplies, materials, equipment, or im-
19 provements for use in connection with their respective for-
20 estry programs, and it is in the public interest to permit
21 these States to use said property without the requirement
22 that payment be made for the residual value thereof.

23 SEC. 2. For the purpose of assisting those States which
24 participated in the program carried on under the Soil Bank
25 Act in continuing the production of needed tree planting

1 stock and in other forestry programs, the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture is authorized and directed to permit any supplies,
3 materials, equipment, or improvements acquired or con-
4 structed with trust funds under the agreements referred to
5 in section 1 to be used in State forestry work other than the
6 soil bank program without the requirement that any pay-
7 ment be made by the State into the trust funds.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 9736

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

By Mr. McIntire

JANUARY 18, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

April 17, 1962 10.57

common carriers operating within a single State to engage in interstate or foreign operations within the State. House conferees have not been appointed. pp. 6266-7

5. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Apr. 19. p. 6297

HOUSE

6. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10594, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to provide that no penalty shall be collected with respect to the marketing of any agricultural commodity grown for experimental purposes by any publicly owned agricultural experiment station or by any privately owned nonprofit agricultural research and experiment station or foundation. p. D296

7. SEEDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5546, to amend the Federal Seed Act, as amended, with respect to the importation of screenings of seed. p. D296

8. DAIRY; REPORTS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 4083, to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products. p. D296

9. FORESTRY; LANDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8434, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey a certain parcel of forest land to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif., and, with amendments, H. R. 9736, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work. p. D296

20. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 9886, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1961 and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to permit under certain circumstances flaxseed to be raised on acreage diverted from the production of wheat. p. D296

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. R. 11289, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1963. pp. 6307-38

22. YOUTH CONSERVATION. Rep. Perkins commended H. R. 10682, the proposed Youth Employment Opportunities Act of 1962, saying it is a "means of accomplishing many worthwhile conservation projects and, at the same time effectively attacking the youth unemployment problem," and inserted an article, "Eight in Ten Favor Revival of CCC Youth Camps." p. 6341

23. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Schneebeli inserted an article, "A Declaration of Principles by a Committee of Economists," criticizing the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962, saying, "its net effect will be to harm the Nation's domestic economy and worsen its already weak international posture." pp. 6344-8

24. TERRITORIES. Both Houses received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of the Virgin Islands Corporation for 1961 (H. Doc. 393). pp. 6220, 6357

25. ROADS. Received from Commerce a proposed bill to "amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to the mileage of rural delivery and star routes used as a

factor in apportionment of Federal-aid primary and secondary funds"; to Public Works Committee. p. 6357

26. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9647, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an amendatory contract with the Burley Irrigation District (H. Rept. 1615). p. 6357

The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 2206, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado. p. 6357

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. FOREIGN TRADE. Various insertions favoring and opposing the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962. pp. A2949, A2958, A2992
28. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Capehart inserting an article, "The Crisis Behind the Transportation Mergers." pp. A2949-51
Extension of remarks of Sen. Case, N. J., stating the need for a "coordinated development of mass transportation systems before Federal funds for specific highway and mass transit projects are granted." pp. A2961-2
29. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey commending and inserting an article, "Freeman's Forte -- Agriculture Chief Is Selling Himself If Not Program." pp. A2953-4
Extension of remarks of Rep. Harvey inserting an article, "Planned Agriculture Not Needed." p. A2969
Extension of remarks of Rep. Ashbrook inserting an article, "Adrift In Sea of Milk," and stating that "it is a very intuitive treatment of the on-again off-again antics of the Department of Agriculture in endeavoring to rig the price of dairy commodities." pp. A2989-90
30. FORESTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. McIntire inserting an article and stating that it describes in "vivid and convincing terms" the merits of being a tree farmer. p. A2965
31. SOIL CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bass inserting the 1961 annual report of the Sumner County, Tenn., Soil Conservation District. pp. A2975-6
32. COOPERATIVES; TAXATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schneebeli criticizing the provisions in the proposed Revenue Act of 1962 relating to the taxing of farmer cooperatives. pp. A2981-2
33. YOUTH CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Reuss inserting an article, "Eight in Ten Favor Revival of CCC Youth Camps." p. A2984
34. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor inserting an article, "The Measurement of Reasonableness," criticizing certain loan activities of REA. p. A2987
35. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Durno inserting a letter addressed to the President by the Governors of 17 Western reclamation States setting forth the value of the reclamation program in the development of the arid areas of the West. pp. A2992-3

POSTAL RATES

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Committee resumed its hearings on H.R. 7929, proposed Postal Revision Act of 1962, receiving testimony from Representative Olsen; and Andrew Heiskell, chairman of the Board, Time, Inc., who was accompanied by David W. Brumbaugh, executive vice president, and Evan S. Ingels, assistant production manager.

Hearings were adjourned subject to call. Future hearings will be held at a date which is as yet unannounced.

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMS

Committee on Public Works: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 2965, to provide standby authority to accelerate public

works programs. As approved by the committee, the bill would authorize \$2.6 billion for such programs.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Select Committee on Small Business: Committee resumed its hearings on operations of small business investment companies, receiving testimony from Senator Proxmire; John E. Horne, Administrator, Small Business Administration; Phil David Fine, former Deputy Administrator, Investment Division, SBA; Stewart W. DeVore, of Fort Worth, president, National Association of Small Business Investment Companies; Joseph W. Powell, Jr., president, Boston Capital Corp.; Edward P. Harding, president, Master Color of New England, Inc.; and Bertram C. Hill, Jr., Hill Electronics, Inc., Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 44 public bills, H.R. 11339-11382; 6 private bills, H.R. 11383-11388; and 7 resolutions, H.J. Res. 697, H.J. Res. 698, and H. Res. 604-608, were introduced.

Pages 6357-6358

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H.R. 11257, to amend the U.S. Code relating to non-judicial punishment (H. Rept. 1612);

S. 1139, extending the expiration date of the act granting congressional consent to the compact among Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, relating to the waters of the Little Missouri River (H. Rept. 1613);

S. 2132, to approve the reclassification of land of the Fort Shaw division of the Sun River project, Montana (H. Rept. 1614);

H.R. 9647, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an amendatory contract with the Burley Irrigation District (H. Rept. 1615);

H. Res. 606, open rule providing for 3 hours of debate on H.R. 2206, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado, by the Secretary of the Interior (H. Rept. 1616);

H. Res. 607, open rule providing for the consideration of and 1 hour of debate on H.R. 6949, to amend section 4(c) of the Natural Gas Act relative to rate schedule filings and suspension authority of the FPC (H. Rept. 1617); and

H. Res. 608, providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of debate on H.R. 8031, to give the Federal Communications Commission certain regulatory authority over television receiving apparatus (H. Rept. 1618).

Page 6357

D.C. Law Enforcement: By a voice vote the House passed with an amendment H.R. 10440, authorizing the acquisition, training, and maintenance of dogs to be used in law enforcement in the District of Columbia.

Page 6298

Committee To Sit: The Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to sit during general debate of the House on Thursday. Similar permission was granted the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for Wednesday.

Pages 6299, 6354

Lost Colony Anniversary: Adopted H. Con. Res. 438, providing for a joint committee of the Congress to represent the Congress at the 375th anniversary of the landing of the Lost Colony and the birth of Virginia Dare.

Page 6299

Private Calendar: Passed the following bills on the call of the Private Calendar:

Cleared for the President: S. 505, 508, 704, 2151, 2319, and 2549.

Sent to the Senate without amendment: H.J. Res. 677, H.R. 1653, 2103, 5061, 6021, 7332, 7617, 8321, 8631, 8946, 9466, 9669, 9782, 10026, 11032, 11033, and 11034.

Sent to the Senate, amended: H.R. 1404, 2187, 2198, 2672, 3595, 3633, 3714, 4655, 5916, 6339, 6386, 8134, and 10314.

Pages 6299-6307

Defense Department Appropriations: Commenced the consideration of H.R. 11289, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1963, and after consuming 4½ hours of the 6 hours allotted for general debate the House deferred further consideration of the bill to Wednesday.

Pages 6306-6338

Quorum Calls: During the proceedings of the House today two quorum calls developed and they appear on pages 6307 and 6327.

Program for Wednesday: Adjourned at 6:24 p.m. until Wednesday, April 18, at 10 a.m., when the House will further consider H.R. 11289, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1963.

Committee Meetings

AGRICULTURAL MISCELLANY

Committee on Agriculture: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.R. 5456, a private bill;

~~H.R. 10594, relating to privately owned nonprofit agricultural research and experiment stations or foundations;~~

~~H.R. 5546, to amend the Federal Seed Act, with respect to screening of seed;~~

~~H.R. 4083, to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products;~~

~~H.R. 8434, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey a certain parcel of land to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif.;~~

H.R. 9736 (amended), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work; and

H.R. 9886 (amended), to permit under certain circumstances flaxseed to be raised on acreage diverted from the production of wheat.

Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

CONSUMER RELATIONS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Departmental Oversight and Consumer Relations met in executive session on H.R. 5456, a private bill.

RESERVE POSTURE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Reserve Forces held a hearing on the defense posture of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces and heard testimony from Carlisle P. Runge, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel.

D.C. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL ACT

Committee on the District of Columbia: Subcommittee No. 4 held a hearing on H.R. 9808, to revise the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. Heard testimony from Walter Tobriner, Chairman, and John B. Duncan, D.C. Commissioners; and a representative of the Corporation Council. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

AGED—AGING

Committee on Education and Labor: General Subcommittee on Education continued a study regarding the aged and aging. Heard testimony from Representative Fogarty; and public witnesses.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

Committee on Education and Labor: General Subcommittee on Labor heard testimony from Arthur J. Goldberg, Secretary of Labor, on legislation relating to occupational safety.

JOINT LABOR-MANAGEMENT PROMOTION

Committee on Education and Labor: Special Subcommittee on Labor held a hearing on H.R. 10767, relating to authorizing joint labor-management promotion. Heard testimony from public witnesses.

FOREIGN AID

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Continued hearings on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1962, and heard testimony from public witnesses.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY EXPORTS

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations heard testimony from Raymond A. Ioanes, Administrator, Foreign Agriculture Service, Department of Agriculture, and other departmental witnesses, regarding agricultural commodity exports.

SCIENCE—TECHNOLOGY

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization completed hearings on Reorganization Plan No. 2, to create an office of science and technology. Heard testimony from Representative Dingell; Dr. Allan T. Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation; Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, Chairman, National Science Board; Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget; and public witnesses.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs met in executive session on H.R. 9958, to remove the ceiling on the authorization for appropriations for the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. No final action was taken.

WAURIKA RECLAMATION PROJECT

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation heard testimony from Representative Wickersham and departmental witnesses on H.R. 2084, to construct, operate, and maintain the Waurika reclamation project, Oklahoma.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued April 19, 1962
For actions of April 18, 1962
87th-2d, No. 60

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill for registration of contractors of migratory farm workers.

HOUSE

1. MIGRATORY LABOR. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments S. 1126, to provide for the registration of contractors of migrant agricultural workers (H. Rept. 1623). p. 6443
2. ELECTRIFICATION. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10708, to amend section 203 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to authorize REA to finance communication facilities for the transmission of sounds, signals, pictures, writing, or signs as well as voice (H. Rept. 1622). p. 6443
3. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. Con. Res. 62, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of soil conservation districts (H. Rept. 1625). p. 6443
4. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9736, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit supplies, materials, equipment, etc., formerly used under the Soil Bank Act in the production of tree planting stock to be used for State forestry work (H. Rept. 1620). p. 6443

5. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10594, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to provide that no penalty shall be collected with respect to the marketing of any agricultural commodity grown for experimental purposes by any publicly owned agricultural experiment station or by any privately owned nonprofit agricultural research and experiment station or foundation (H. Rept. 1621). p. 6443
Received from GSA a report which provides information on contracts negotiated for experimental, developmental, or research work during the 6-month period ending December 31, 1961. p. 6443
6. APPROPRIATIONS. By a vote of 388 to 0, passed without amendment H. R. 11289, the defense appropriation bill for 1963. pp. 6359-96
7. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 23, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Arbuckle reclamation project, Okla. (H. Rept. 1619). p. 6443
8. FORESTRY; LANDS. Received from the Army and Agriculture duplicate notice of the intention of the Department of the Army and the Department of Agriculture to interchange jurisdiction of certain military and national forest lands. p. 6443
9. ORGANIZATION; SCIENCE. The "Daily Digest" states that the Government Operations Committee "Met in executive session and agreed to disapprove H. Res. 595, the disapproving resolution on Reorganization Plan No. 2, to create an office of science and technology." p. D300

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. SOIL CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Thomson commending the soil and water conservation program in Wisc. and inserting the State Conservationist's letter to Wisc. soil and water conservation district supervisors acknowledging their 1961 annual reports and commenting on recent developments in this field. pp. A3017-8
11. MARKETING. Rep. Wilson inserted a newspaper article opposing the President's recommendation to give the FTC additional authority to issue temporary cease-and-desist orders against businesses accused of unfair competition. p. A3024
12. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Sibal inserted a newspaper editorial contending that the Administration "misleads the public with statistics in order to rally support for its tariff policies." p. A3026
Rep. Dent inserted his testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of his proposed amendment to the Antidumping Act of 1921 "to insure reasonable speed in its administration." p. A3041-2
13. PERSONNEL. Rep. Lindsay inserted a magazine article urging revision of conflict-of-interest laws so as to make Federal employment more attractive to engineers and scientists. pp. A3029-31
14. OPINION POLLS. Reps. Pillion, Avery, and Minshall inserted the results of replies to questionnaires sent to their constituents on various subjects. pp. A3001

TRANSFER OF FOREST TREE NURSERY FACILITIES TO STATES

APRIL 18, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 9736]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9736) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 3, line 2, strike out "and directed".

Page 3, line 5, insert the word "such" before the word "State".

Page 3, lines 5 and 6, strike out "other than the soil bank program" and insert in lieu thereof "as may further the objectives of related Federal programs, as he may approve,".

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to permit States which have been cooperating with the Federal Government in the production of forest tree seedlings for planting on conservation reserve land to continue to use the facilities, materials, equipment, and improvements provided cooperatively by the Federal Government for the production of such seedlings, in producing seedlings which will be needed to attain the objectives of other related programs.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

When the conservation reserve program was inaugurated in 1956, it was immediately realized that there were not adequate nursery facilities for the production of the forest tree seedlings which would

2 TRANSFER OF FOREST TREE NURSERY FACILITIES TO STATES

be required in the reforestation aspects of the soil bank program. Accordingly, the Federal Government entered into cooperative agreements with the several States (which were already producing forest tree seedlings cooperatively under the Clarke-McNary Act) for the development and operation of additional nurseries for the production of such seedlings. The period for the contracting of acreage under the conservation reserve program has now expired, but there is a continuing need for forest tree seedlings for use in connection with related Federal programs and for reforestation activities generally. This bill would permit the nurseries which have been established to continue to be used for this purpose.

The need for the legislation is further explained in the report of the Department of Agriculture which appears below.

COST

There would be no additional cost to the Federal Government as the result of the enactment of this bill. The facilities to be transferred to the States are already in existence and have been paid for out of previous appropriations. The total residual value of these facilities has recently been appraised at \$4.4 million.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The amendments adopted by the committee are those recommended by the Department of Agriculture in its report on the bill. They have the effect of making the authorization to the Secretary permissive in character and making it clear that any facilities transferred to the States are to be used in work which would further the objectives of related Federal programs.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture recommending enactment of this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 1, 1962.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of February 8, 1962, for a report on H.R. 9736, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

This Department recommends the enactment of H.R. 9736 with the amendments hereinafter recommended.

This bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to permit those States which under the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) participated in the production of needed tree planting stock, to use any supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements, acquired or constructed with trust funds in State forestry work other than the soil bank program. Under H.R. 9736, any trust funds established for carrying out the provisions of a pertinent written agreement made by the Forest Service (on behalf of the United States)

and a State participating under the Soil Bank Act would not need to be reimbursed by the State for the residual value of any such property that is used in other State forestry work.

Since 1924, under authority of section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act (16 U.S.C. 567) this Department and the States have cooperated in the production of tree planting stock for use in the reforestation of the Nation's State and private lands. However, before passage of the Soil Bank Act in May 1956, State nursery facilities for the production of tree planting stock were inadequate to meet their current requirement for trees.

Under the Soil Bank Act, an expanded program therefore was quickly initiated to produce tree planting stock to meet the anticipated needs on conservation reserve lands. Written cooperative agreements made by the Forest Service with each of 34 States which participated in the program, provide among other things for (a) payments to said States for costs and expenses incurred in the development of nursery facilities, (b) the holding of such funds in trust, by the States, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said agreements, and (c) restoration to the trust fund of an amount equal to the residual value of any supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements acquired or constructed with trust funds and retained by the States for work other than the soil bank program.

During the program's 5 contracting years, owners of some 2.2 million acres of land signed up to have trees planted thereon. This Department, under the described cooperative agreements, placed over \$6.6 million in trust funds for use by the States to expand nursery facilities in order to supply planting stock for this purpose. These facilities have a residual value of about \$4.4 million as of June 30, 1961, according to recent joint appraisals.

As of that date, planting on soil bank lands was substantially complete. However, the need for trees for planting on other lands continues to be great. The States participating in this program want to retain their facilities to meet existing or expected needs for growing tree planting stock.

Recent estimates indicate conservatively that more than 40 million acres of State and private land still need to be planted to trees. Most of the trees for this must come from the State nurseries. Therefore, it is important that no nursery capacity be lost solely because the States may be unable to replace in the trust funds the residual values of these facilities.

This Department plans to continue its cooperation with the States in the procurement, production, and distribution of forest-tree seeds and plants under section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U.S.C. 567), and in the reforestation of lands under title IV of the Agricultural Act of May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e-g), and possibly other programs. These participating States need the described supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements for use in connection with their respective forestry programs. It is in the public interest to permit these States to use said property without the requirement that payment be made for the residual value thereof. The Congress would recognize these points in enacting H.R. 9736.

The nursery properties having residual value consist of structures such as packing sheds, warehouses, shops, garages, offices, residences, laborer's dayrooms, subsurface irrigation and domestic waterlines,

4 TRANSFER OF FOREST TREE NURSERY FACILITIES TO STATES

fences, seed extractory facilities, seed cleaning plants, seed testing facilities, powerlines, telephone lines, wells, reservoirs, septic tanks, water tanks, refrigeration plants, and storage sheds. It also includes such property as pickup trucks, other trucks, tractors, land-tillage equipment, compost spreaders, sprayers, nursery seeders, seedling diggers, grading tables, motors, pumps, and irrigation overhead sprinklers.

In order to make permissive the authorization which would be given by the bill, and to make it clear that any nursery supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements are to be used in State forestry work which would further the objectives of related Federal programs, the following amendments are recommended:

Page 3, line 2, delete the words "and directed".

Page 3, line 5, insert the word "such" before the word "State".

Page 3, lines 5 and 6, delete "other than the soil bank program" and insert in lieu thereof "as may further the objectives of related Federal programs, as he may approve,".

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN:



87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9736

[Report No. 1620]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 18, 1962

Mr. McINTIRE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

APRIL 18, 1962

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress recognizes that for many years the United
4 States and certain States have cooperated in the production
5 of tree planting stock for use in the reforestation of the
6 public and private lands of the Nation; that the program of
7 production of tree planting stock which was initiated and pur-
8 sued under the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) was
9 carried on under written agreements which provided for (a)

1 cooperation between the Forest Service, on behalf of the
2 United States, and the States which participated in the pro-
3 gram, (b) payments to said States for costs and expenses
4 incurred in the development of nursery facilities, (c) the
5 holding of such funds by the States in trust for the purpose
6 of carrying out the provisions of said agreements, and (d)
7 restoration to the trust fund of an amount equal to the re-
8 sidual value of any supplies, materials, equipment, or im-
9 provements acquired or constructed with trust funds and
10 transferred to State forestry work other than the soil bank
11 program; that such program under said Soil Bank Act has
12 been discontinued, but the need for the trees continues to
13 be great; that the States and Federal Government are co-
14 operating in the procurement, production, and distribution
15 of forest-tree seeds and plants under section 4 of the Clarke-
16 McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U.S.C. 567), and in the
17 reforestation of lands under title IV of the Agricultural Act
18 of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e-g) ; and that said participating
19 States need the said supplies, materials, equipment, or im-
20 provements for use in connection with their respective for-
21 estry programs, and it is in the public interest to permit
22 these States to use said property without the requirement
23 that payment be made for the residual value thereof.

24 SEC. 2. For the purpose of assisting those States which
25 participated in the program carried on under the Soil Bank

1 Act in continuing the production of needed tree planting
2 stock and in other forestry programs, the Secretary of Agri-
3 culture is authorized ~~and directed~~ to permit any supplies,
4 materials, equipment, or improvements acquired or con-
5 structed with trust funds under the agreements referred to
6 in section 1 to be used in *such* State forestry work ~~other than~~
7 ~~the soil bank program~~ *as may further the objectives of re-*
8 *lated Federal programs, as he may approve,* without the
9 requirement that any payment be made by the State into the
10 trust funds.

[Report No. 1620]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

By Mr. McINTIRE

JANUARY 18, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

APRIL 18, 1962

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 8, 1962
For actions of May 7, 1962
87th-2d, No. 72

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Williams, Del., urged investigation of Billie Sol Estes relations with this Department. House passed bill to permit soil bank equipment to be used for State forestry work.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "Met in executive session on H. R. 11222, the general farm bill. No announcements were made, and the committee adjourned subject to call of the Chair." p. D340
2. SOIL CONSERVATION. Agreed to without amendment S. Con. Res. 62, commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of soil conservation districts. p. 7230
3. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 8564, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to provide for escheat of amounts of insurance to the insurance fund under such Act in the absence of any claim for payment. p. 7228
4. FORESTRY. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 9736 to permit States which have been cooperating with the Federal Government in the production of forest tree seedlings for planting on conservation reserve land to continue

to use the facilities, materials, equipment, and improvements provided cooperatively by the Federal Government for the production of such seedlings, in producing seedlings which will be needed to attain the objectives of other related programs. pp. 7229, 7232-3

5. MINERALS. Passed as reported H. R. 10566, to provide for the withdrawal and orderly disposition of mineral interests in certain public lands in Pima County, Arizona. pp. 7226, 7231-2
6. DAIRY; REPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4083, to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products. p. 7231
7. LANDS; FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 8434, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey a certain parcel of forest land to the city of Mount Shasta, California. p. 7231
8. COOPERATIVES. Passed without amendment H. R. 10374, to amend section 6 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, as amended, so as to reduce from \$500,000 to \$150,000 the revolving fund available for subscriptions to capital stock of the banks for cooperatives. p. 7231
9. SEEDS. At the request of Rep. Poage, passed over without prejudice H. R. 5546, to amend the Federal Seed Act, as amended, so as to prohibit the importation of any type of seed screenings. p. 7231
10. ELECTRIFICATION. At the request of Rep. Saylor, passed over without prejudice H. R. 10708, to amend section 203 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 so as to authorize REA to finance communication facilities for the transmission of sounds, signals, pictures, writing, or signs as well as voice. p. 7230
11. MARKETING PENALTIES. At the request of Rep. Pelly, passed over without prejudice H. R. 10594, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to provide that no penalty shall be collected with respect to the marketing of any agricultural commodity grown for experimental purposes by any publicly owned agricultural experiment station or by any privately owned nonprofit agricultural research and experiment station or foundation. pp. 7229-30
12. SCHOOL LUNCH. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over without prejudice H. R. 8962, to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act. p. 7224
13. METRIC SYSTEM. On objection of Reps. Gross, Ford, and Hall, passed over H. R. 2049, to provide that the National Bureau of Standards shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption of the U. S. of the metric system of weights and measures. p. 7223
14. YOUTH CONSERVATION. Rep. Perkins inserted an article on the Youth Conservation Corps, "Youth's Other Corps." pp. 7236-7
15. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Wallhauser discussed the transportation problem, saying "It is important that we come to grips with it at the earliest possible moment...To neglect the transportation system that carries the economic bloodstream is to risk national paralysis." pp. 7235-6

thus is higher than it might otherwise be if the area were enlarged. They presented to us the argument that if the building area were enlarged within which they could acquire building sites, this would not only let them acquire outside space but give them a better competitive bid within the present area.

Mr. GROSS. Is this actually a limitation or is it an expansion of the area in which the Federal Government can move?

Mr. McFALL. Well, it is both.

Mr. GROSS. That is what I thought.

Mr. McFALL. It is an expansion of the present limitation to a larger limited area.

Mr. GROSS. That is what I thought. The bill indicates strictly a limitation.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BALDWIN. I think it should be pointed out that even if this bill is passed the General Services Administration still has to follow the procedure of submitting its specific request to the House and the Senate Public Works Committees for approval, so that congressional action still would be required. The area is now practically filled up with buildings, and therefore it no longer gives them any choice of building sites.

Mr. GROSS. I am pleased the gentleman anticipated my question as to whether General Services would still have to come to the Congress for authorization to acquire additional property, and the gentleman is saying that is true?

Mr. BALDWIN. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, my question would have been, in the absence of the gentleman's statement, is this designed to permit the Federal Government to go into Foggy Bottom, for instance, and purchase land for the so-called Cultural Center that it is proposed to be established at a cost of something like \$75 million? Does this have anything to do with that?

Mr. BALDWIN. This does not have anything to do with any specific request and does not remove the General Services Administration from congressional approval for any purchase that they desire to make. They still have to come to the Congress for any specific request they need.

Mr. GROSS. I appreciate the gentleman's statement. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

COMPACT RELATING TO THE LITTLE MISSOURI RIVER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1139) to amend the act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the waters of the Little Missouri

River in order to extend the expiration date of such act.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interest in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Little Missouri River and its tributaries as they affect such States, and for related purposes", approved August 28, 1957 (71 Stat. 466), is amended by striking out "four years" and inserting in lieu thereof "eight years."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELATING TO THE SUN RIVER PROJECT, MONTANA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2132) to approve the revised June 1957 reclassification of land of the Fort Shaw division of the Sun River project, Montana, and to authorize the modification of the repayment contract with Fort Shaw Irrigation District.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the June 1957 reclassification of land of the Fort Shaw division of the Sun River project Montana, as revised in September 1959, is approved.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, pursuant to article 8(i) of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1187), to modify the contractual obligation of the Fort Shaw Irrigation District by deducting from such obligation the amount of the unma- tured construction charges as of the date of this Act against five hundred thirty-one and seventy-seven one-hundredths acres classified in a paying class under the Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 636), and found to be permanently unproductive; and the contractual obligation of the Fort Shaw Irrigation District shall, by reason of a finding that thirty-four and seventy-four one-hundredths acres of land, previously classed as permanently unproductive, possess sufficient productivity to be placed in a paying class, be increased in the sum of \$1,193.67.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out the word "article" and insert in lieu thereof "section".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTRACT WITH THE BURLEY IR- RIGATION DISTRICT, OHIO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9647) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an amendatory contract with the Burley Irrigation District, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to execute on behalf of the United States the amendatory contract with the Burley Irrigation District negotiated pursuant to section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187; 1958 edition, sec. 485f) and approved by the districts's electors on April 18, 1961.

SEC. 2. The Secretary is further authorized to negotiate with and enter into an amendatory contract with the Minidoka Irrigation District on a similar basis as set out in section 1, to coordinate his operation of the power facilities on the Minidoka project with the power facilities of other Federal installations in the Snake River and to account for the return of the reimbursable allocations of these installations in accordance with the Federal reclamation laws.

SEC. 3. The provisos appearing in the portion of the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940" (Act of May 10, 1939) (53 Stat. 685 at page 716), relating to the Minidoka project and the portion of the Act of May 10, 1926 (44 Stat. 453 at page 480), relating to the Minidoka project are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This Act is declared to be a part of the Federal reclamation laws as those laws are designed in the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, supra.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 6 and 7, strike out "(53 Stat. 1187; 1958 edition, sec. 485f)" and insert in lieu thereof "(53 Stat. 1187; 43 U.S.C., 1958 edition, sec. 485f)".

Page 2, line 4, strike out the words "Federal installations in the Snake River", and insert in lieu thereof "Reclamation project installations in the Snake River Basin."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER OF FOREST TREE NURS- ERY FACILITIES TO STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9736) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that this bill is scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore withdraw my reservation and ask that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

MARKETING OF EXPERIMENT STATION CROPS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10594) to amend section 372 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,

with respect to privately owned non-profit agricultural research and experiment stations or foundations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10708) to amend section 203 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, with respect to communication service for the transmission of voice, sounds, signals, picturers, writing, or signs of all kinds through the use of electricity.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] several questions concerning this legislation.

What is the purpose of this particular proposal?

Mr. POAGE. Primarily, the purpose of this legislation is to allow small villages in rural areas to receive better TV connections for their schools.

Mr. Speaker, we have at the present time, I believe, some five communities in South Carolina which have suggested that if they had this power they would extend to their rural schools the necessary lines to bring TV programs to their rural schools.

I know that many of us fail to recognize that there are vast areas of the United States which do not receive direct TV service. From my area west, we generally try to rectify that situation by what we call central transmission TV or community antenna television, that is, they erect a central tower high enough to receive stations which are not available to the ordinary householder, and then distribute these signals to the public by means of cables—ordinarily at a charge of about \$6 per month, but these commercial central transmission companies are not in a position to give this service in rural areas. That is the purpose of this bill—to provide a method of transmitting TV to rural schools.

In order to reach these rural schools you have to have somebody who will provide lines to them, because one must keep in mind that we cannot provide microwave facilities to those rural schools. In other words, this allows the telephone companies and the telephone cooperatives that are borrowing money from the REA—incidentally, there are twice as many telephone companies as there are cooperatives involved—for the purpose of extending these lines.

Mr. Speaker, the Central Transmission TV groups found some objection to this and feared that it might open the door in some way to providing service within the more populous areas and thereby provide competition with them. I have agreed with representatives of these central transmission TV service or CAT to offer, if we can bring the bill

to the floor of the House for consideration, an amendment which is as follows:

On page 2, line 5, after "facilities," insert "or community antenna television system services or facilities other than those intended for educational purposes."

This we understand would clearly limit and prohibit any use of this facility which might be in competition with any kind of private operation. Under this limitation it would be clear that this bill would be available only where somebody wanted to take service to schools or hospitals for educational purposes. It could not be taken anywhere else.

Frankly, I cannot see a penny of profit in it to anybody, but the cooperating telephone companies and cooperatives have, in some instances at least, expressed a willingness to provide this service along with their other service if it could be included in the REA loan.

Mr. FORD. This amendment that I have in my hand, which a member of the staff brought to me, is the amendment to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. POAGE. Our counsel tells me the gentleman has an exact copy of the amendment. That copy has been accepted by the Association of Community Antenna Television, and it is what I propose to offer.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

DEPOSIT OF FUNDS ON BANKRUPTS' ESTATES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10204) to amend section 47 of the Bankruptcy Act.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That clause (2) of the first paragraph of section 47 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 75(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) deposit all money received by them in designated depositories initially in demand deposits; and subsequently, if authorized by the court, in interest-bearing savings deposits, time certificates of deposit, or time deposit open account;"

With the following committee amendment:

On line 10, strike the word "deposit" and insert "deposits".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 62) commemorating

the 25th anniversary of the establishment of soil conservation districts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Whereas the strength of a community and of a nation lies largely in its agricultural base; and

Whereas in the twenty-five years since the first State soil conservation district law was passed in Arkansas and the first soil conservation district was chartered in Anson County, North Carolina, on August 4, 1937 (known then, and still known, as the Brown Creek Soil Conservation District), the soil conservation districts, local units of State government, have worked and will continue to work steadily to improve and safeguard the productive croplands, the waters available for agriculture, and the grasslands, woodlands, and wildlife; and

Whereas State conservation districts in all States (now numbering two thousand nine hundred and encompassing 96 percentum of all the agricultural land) by providing a means for concerted effort to control soil erosion, save water, and husband soil fertility, have been instrumental in increasing the efficiency of farming and permitting land-use changes much needed for a permanently safe and productive agriculture: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress hereby acknowledges the debt owed the soil conservation districts, expresses its appreciation of, its gratitude to, and its pride in these districts which are the custodians of the Nation's agricultural lands, and extends its congratulations to the fifteen thousand nonsalaried supervisors, commissioners, and directors of soil conservation districts and the thousands of their predecessors who pioneered in this remarkable demonstration of self-government and grassroots democracy.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WHITE HOUSE POLICE FORCE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11261) to authorize an adequate White House Police force, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand that this calls for an increase of 80 policemen to the 170 already stationed at the White House?

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. McFALL. That is correct. It raises it to 250 from 170.

Mr. GROSS. If I remember the campaign of 1960 correctly, we heard a lot of talk from President Kennedy about the increase in Federal employment that had taken place under the Eisenhower administration. We heard how they, the Kennedy administration would cut down on employment in the Federal Government. Now we find a demand for an increase from 170 to 250 in the police force of the White House. What do they do with 170 police in the White House?

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. This is in addition to the Secret Service, is it not?

Mr. McFALL. That is correct. This is the information presented to the committee. Originally the request from the

Treasury Department was that the present limitation be removed altogether, that there be no limitation by the legislative committee on the number of White House Police. Their justification for this was that they have to go before their own agency, they have to go before the Bureau of the Budget, and so forth, and justify each new member.

Mr. GROSS. Is not that too bad, that they have to do what other departments in the Federal Government have to do, justify a requested increase in the number of employees?

Mr. McFALL. If the gentleman will permit me to finish my explanation: The committee thought that removing the ceiling altogether was not judicious. We felt that we should apply a ceiling which would give them some room of movement for perhaps the next 4 or 5 years. They told us they had new duties so that they require at the present time some 43 new positions.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman stop right there and let me ask him this question: Could some of the new duties be that of taking care of the horses presently parked at the White House?

Mr. McFALL. No, there was no testimony to that effect.

Mr. GROSS. Who does take care of the horses?

Mr. McFALL. There was no testimony about that.

Mr. GROSS. I like horses, too, but I would like to know who takes care of them.

Mr. McFALL. I am at a loss to explain to the gentleman concerning the horses because we had no testimony concerning the fact that the Secret Service or the White House Police take care of any horses. They did explain to us, however, that they have an entire new jurisdiction in the old State Department Building just across the street from the White House which they must guard with White House Police, and that it is necessary for them to have an additional 43 people to do this job, together with the job of guarding the President at other places where he has other residences, and so on. Therefore, at the present time they find a justification for 43. In order to save them the requirement of coming back to our committee, in view of the fact that they must justify to these other agencies and the Committee on Appropriations each time, we felt that we should put them in the bill at 250.

Mr. GROSS. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, this bill needs more time for discussion and more explanation than I feel ought to be taken on this Consent Calendar. I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

REPORTS ON DAIRY PRODUCT USE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4083) to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 202(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1446a(a)), is amended by striking out "monthly" and inserting in lieu thereof "every six months".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAND CONVEYANCE, MOUNT SHASTA, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8434) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey a certain parcel of land to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell and convey to the city of Mount Shasta, California, by quitclaim deed, at its appraised value as determined by him, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that certain parcel of land containing four and one-half acres, more or less, located in Siskiyou County, California, adjacent to the city of Mount Shasta, conveyed to the United States by Enrico Spini and Anunzia Spini, and further described as follows:

The south one-half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 40 north, range 4 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian, excepting, a strip of land approximately 60 feet wide and approximately 330 feet long on the west side of said tract, deeded to the State of California and used as a State highway right-of-way.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPORTATION OF SEED SCREENINGS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5546) to amend the Federal Seed Act, as amended, with respect to screenings of seed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand the administration or at least the Department of State is very much opposed to this legislation. Certainly the report indicates that opposition. I am not going to pass it over, but I think this ought to be called to the attention of House leadership.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. The committee has just this morning been advised of objection, not from the State Department but rather from the grain trade. The committee has agreed, anticipating there would be objection to the consideration of this bill, that we would give hearings on Thursday of this week on this bill.

We have anticipated that it will be passed over.

Mr. FORD. I withdraw my reservation, Mr. Speaker, and suggest that the distinguished gentleman from Texas ask that it be passed over.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REDUCING REVOLVING FUND AVAILABLE TO BANKS FOR CO-OPERATIVES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10374) to amend section 6 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended, to reduce the revolving fund available for subscriptions to the capital stock of the banks for cooperatives.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1141d), is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "Effective upon enactment of this sentence the sum authorized to be appropriated for the aforesaid revolving fund is reduced from \$500,000,000 to \$150,000,000 and any amount in said fund in excess of \$150,000,000 (including any amount thereof used to purchase capital stock in the central and regional banks for cooperatives) shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WITHHOLDING PAY OF CERTAIN RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11217) to amend section 6112 of title 10, United States Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6112 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

- (1) by striking out the designation "(a)" at the beginning thereof; and
- (2) by repealing subsection (b).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This is the last eligible bill on the call of the Consent Calendar today.

MINERAL INTERESTS IN CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZ.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Consent Calendar No. 412 for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10566) to provide for

the withdrawal and orderly disposition of mineral interests in certain public lands in Pima County, Ariz.; and in support of such request I state it is my understanding that the opposition which was formerly recorded has been withdrawn.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subject to valid existing rights, the minerals, excepting oil and gas, in the lands more fully described in section 2 hereof are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, and from disposal under the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601-604).

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude a surface owner of lands described herein from granting to any person or firm the right to prospect or explore for minerals on such terms and conditions that may be agreed upon by the surface owner and the prospector.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior, for value, may, after notification to the surface owner and administrative hearing, authorize extraction, use, or disposition of any of the minerals withdrawn by subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 2. The lands in which lie the minerals and resources withdrawn by this Act are those that are within Pima County, State of Arizona, and described as follows:

From the northeast corner of section 1, township 11 south, range 14 east, southerly along the range line separating ranges 14 and 15 east to the northeast corner of section 1, township 13 south, range 14 east;

From the northeast corner of section 1, township 13 south, range 14 east, easterly along the township line separating townships 12 and 13 south to the northeast corner of section 1, township 13 south, range 16 east;

From the northeast corner of section 1, township 13 south, range 16 east in a southerly direction along the range line separating ranges 16 and 17 east to the northeast corner of section 1, township 17 south, range 16 east;

From the northeast corner of section 1, township 17 south, range 16 east in a westerly direction along the township line separating townships 16 and 17 south to the northeast corner of section 1, township 17 south, range 13 east;

From the northeast corner of section 1, township 17 south, range 13 east in a northerly direction along the range line separating ranges 13 and 14 east to the northeast corner of section 24, township 15 south, range 14 east;

From the northeast corner of section 24, township 15 south, range 13 east, westerly to the northeast corner of section 21, township 15 south, range 13 east;

From the northeast corner of section 21, township 14 south, range 13 east, northerly to the northeast corner of section 28, township 14 south, range 13 east;

From the northeast corner of section 28, township 14 south, range 13 east, westerly to the northeast corner of section 27, township 14 south, range 12 east;

From the northeast corner of section 27, township 14 south, range 12 east, northerly to the northeast corner of section 10, township 14 south, range 12 east;

From the northeast corner of section 10, township 14 south, range 12 east, westerly to the northeast corner of section 8, township 14 south, range 12 east;

From the northeast corner of section 8, township 14 south, range 12 east, northerly to the northeast corner of section 5, township 13 south, range 12 east;

From the northeast corner of section 5, township 13 south, range 12 east, westerly to the southwest corner of section 31, township 12 south, range 12 east;

From the southwest corner of section 31, township 12 south, range 12 east, northerly to the Pima-Pinal County line;

From there, easterly along the Pima-Pinal County line to the northeast corner of section 1, township 11 south, range 14 east; and

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, section 11, township 17 south, range 13 east, all Gila and Salt River base and meridian;

Except all parcels of land lying within present boundaries of Coronado National Forest, the Saguaro National Monument, and military reservations.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all of section 1 through page 2, line 8, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That (a) subject to valid existing rights, the mineral interests of the United States which have been reserved in patents or other conveyances, heretofore issued under the public land laws, in the lands more fully described in section 2 hereof are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, and from disposal under the Act of July 31, 1947, as amended (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601-604).

"(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude a surface owner of any lands described herein from granting to any person or firm the right to prospect or explore for any class of minerals for which mining locations may be made under the United States mining laws on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the surface owner and the prospector, but no mining location shall be made thereon so long as the withdrawal made by this Act is in effect.

"(c) The surface owner of any lands may at any time after the effective date of the Act, make application to purchase, and the Secretary of the Interior shall sell to such owner, the interests of the United States in any and all minerals within the boundaries of the lands owned by such owner, which lands were patented or otherwise conveyed under the public land laws with a reservation of such minerals to the United States. All sales of such interests shall be made expressly subject to valid existing rights. Before any such sale is consummated, the surface owner shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of the fair market value of the interests sold, and the cost of appraisal thereof, but in no event less than the sum of \$50 per acre and the cost of appraisal of the mineral interests. The Secretary of the Interior shall issue thereupon such instruments of conveyance as he deems appropriate.

"(d) In the event that any of the minerals to be conveyed under subsection (c) of this section are subject to any lease, permit, license, or contract issued under the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq., or any other law, then such conveyance shall contain an assignment of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to such lease, permit, license, or contract, including the right to all rentals, royalties, and other payments accruing under such lease, permit, license, or contract after the effective date of such conveyance."

Page 2, strike out all of lines 9, 10, and 11, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable only to the lands which are within the area situ-

ated in Pima County, Arizona, described as follows:"

Page 3, line 6, strike out the words "range 14 east;" and insert in lieu thereof "range 13 east;"

Page 3, line 10, strike out the words "township 14" and insert in lieu thereof "township 15".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER OF FORESTRY NURSERY FACILITIES TO STATES

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9736) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes, with amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress recognizes that for many years the United States and certain States have co-operated in the production of tree planting stock for use in the reforestation of the public and private lands of the Nation; that the program of production of tree planting stock which was initiated and pursued under the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) was carried on under written agreements which provided for (a) cooperation between the Forest Service, on behalf of the United States, and the State which participated in the program, (b) payments to said States for costs and expenses incurred in the development of nursery facilities, (c) the holding of such funds by the States in trust for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said agreements, and (d) restoration to the trust fund of an amount equal to the residual value of any supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements acquired or constructed with trust funds and transferred to State forestry work other than the soil bank program; that such program under said Soil Bank Act has been discontinued, but the need for the trees continues to be great; that the States and Federal Government are cooperating in the procurement, production, and distribution of forest-tree seeds and plants under section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U.S.C. 567), and in the reforestation of lands under title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e-g); and that said participating States need the said supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements for use in connection with their respective forestry programs, and it is in the public interest to permit these States to use said property without the requirement that payment be made for the residual value thereof.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of assisting those States which participated in the program carried on under the Soil Bank Act in continuing the production of needed tree planting stock and in other forestry programs, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to permit any supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements acquired or constructed with trust funds under the agreements referred to in section 1 to be used in such State forestry work as may further the objectives of related Federal programs, as he may approve, without the requirement that any payment be made by the State into the trust funds.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill which transfers certain property now held by the Federal Government which has been used in cooperation with the States, to the various States which are involved.

We anticipated that there would be no objection to the bill, and we feel there is no objection to the bill. It was reported by a unanimous vote of the committee. But, it does involve, I think, about \$4½ million worth of property. For this reason, we felt the bill should be brought before the House under suspension of the rules so that more questions might be asked about the bill. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. McINTIRE], the author of the bill, is in a position to give any needed explanation and, I believe, the gentleman is prepared to answer any questions that anyone might want to ask. The Committee on Agriculture feels that this bill outlines the most practical method of using this property.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, my legislation H.R. 9736 would declare surplus and transfer to the States without cost certain equipment such as trucks, diggers, and so forth, and property such as warehouse, waterlines, fences, and so forth, used in the advancement of certain forestry practices under the soil bank program.

I would like to say that the matter of transferring this material to the States was first brought to my attention by the Honorable Austin H. Wilkins, forest commissioner of the State of Maine and legislative representative for the Association of State Forest Commissioners.

After making a rather thorough search into this matter, I felt that such a proposal had merit; hence, I introduced H.R. 9736 to the Congress.

I would mention that under the soil bank program all of the States were invited to join in a cooperative program for the production of tree planting stock, and 34 States entered into agreements for forestry nursery production. Maine was one of these.

Through the terms of these agreements, the States were permitted to draw from a \$6.6 million trust fund set up by the Federal Government for the purpose of obtaining the equipment and property essential to participation in the program. Furthermore, the States certified under the agreements that they would return to the trust fund an amount equal to the residual value of any equipment or property they desired to keep for future forestry functions.

The soil bank authority has now expired, and many of the States that participated in the forestry program—including Maine—have evidenced an interest in retaining the forestry equipment for use in advancing their State-sponsored programs.

My legislation that is before the House would permit the States to keep the property concerned without paying back

into the trust fund an amount equal to the property's depreciated value.

For a long time the Federal and State Governments have cooperated in carrying out a very valuable nursery function in forestry, aside and apart from the soil bank program. The assignment of these forestry materials to the States without cost would represent little more than an extension of an already proved successful program of Federal-State cooperation.

To meet the needs of a rapidly expanding American population, it is estimated that it will be necessary to plant approximately 40 million acres of land to trees, and, of course, the State nurseries must be the source of supply for these trees. Inasmuch as it is the various States that will be working toward satisfy a substantial part of our Nation's needs for lumber in the future, there can be no question that our country will get a fair return in exchange for a release of the States from the obligation they now have to the trust fund.

I would like to mention that my State of Maine had acquired materials which originally cost \$144,466 and which now, through depreciation, are valued at \$87,387. Under the terms of this legislation the State of Maine would be able to retain this forestry equipment as a surplus item and without cost.

The Maine Forestry Commission has indicated that it has an urgent need for this forestry equipment in advancing its tree nursery production programs, and many of the forestry commissions in other States have also indicated a similar need.

I urge that the House approve H.R. 9736.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 9736?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RE-REFERENCE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Executive Communication No. 2,000 which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture be re-referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

H.R. 10986 TO BE CALLED ON MAY 8

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to advise the House that the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS], chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will call up under unanimous consent on tomorrow, H.R. 10986, a bill

to continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on certain amorphous graphite.

ONE-HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF POLAND'S MAY 3 CONSTITUTION

(Mr. FORD (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, today millions of Americans who are of Polish descent celebrate the 171st anniversary of Poland's May 3 Constitution. We Americans pay tribute to Poland's Constitution not only here in Congress but all across these United States because we are aware that Poland's Constitution of 1791 brought to the European Continent those fundamental principles of human dignity which our own Nation had achieved only 2 years after the heroic American Revolution and a period of confusion under the Articles of Confederation.

Poland for these past many years has been tied under the yoke of oppression, yet I know the people carry the joy of this celebration in their hearts as well as an undying prayer for freedom from the claws of communism.

As we pay tribute to Poland's Constitution today, we Americans should soberly appraise our own position as defenders of freedom. We can learn from the tragic history of Poland that these same despotic elements exist in the world today which crushed the spirit of freedom in Poland 171 years ago.

To the freedom-loving and liberty-minded Poles, the anniversary of their Constitution Day is almost as important as that of their Independence Day. This Constitution was put forth and adopted when Poland was in imminent danger of losing its very existence as an independent entity. It introduced to the European continent in formal language the principle of sovereignty of a people in a state.

There are many illustrations of the dedication to the 1791 Constitution. On the desk in my office I have a paperweight that I received in Warsaw when I attended the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting there in 1959. It bears the name of the great Polish patriot, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, who attempted to prevent Russia from partitioning his country in 1795. A military revolt by young Polish soldier against the Russian regime occurred in 1830. Polish youths again revolted in 1863 when a plan to recruit them en masse into the Russian Army became known.

Ever since the American Revolution, Polish blood has been shed for American liberty. Tadeusz Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski were instrumental in our initial struggle for independence.

We join today with the millions of Americans including those of Polish descent in expressing the hope that the future may see the liberation of the people of Poland from the tyranny of atheistic communism.

SERVICE-CONNECTED COMPENSATION FOR DISABLED VETERANS

(Mr. SAYLOR (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House are, of course, quite familiar with the situation concerning the efforts of the House, and specifically the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to enact a needed and well-deserved compensation increase for service-connected disabled veterans. The latest effort in this regard is the bill H.R. 10743, which passed the House unanimously on April 2, with a record vote of 345 yeas and 0 nays.

The national commanders of eight veterans' organizations thereafter visited the offices of the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the junior Senator from Louisiana, concerning the desirability and necessity for this legislation, and expressed the strong hope and wish that it be enacted promptly without any amendments not germane to the central purpose; namely, service-connected compensation.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include herein a press release on this subject, as well as the formal petition presented to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, a memorandum from the junior Senator from Louisiana and a reply to the junior Senator's memorandum by the eight organizations previously mentioned:

FOR THE NATIONAL COMMANDERS OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS, THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART, THE CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS, THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS, THE BLINDED VETERANS ASSOCIATION, THE PARALYZED VETERANS OF AMERICA, AND AMVETS

WASHINGTON, April 18.—National commanders of eight leading U.S. veterans organizations in an unprecedented demonstration of unity today personally petitioned Senator HARRY F. BYRD, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, to expedite passage of a House-approved bill raising compensation for 2 million service-disabled veterans.

The veterans leaders presented their petition to the chairman and to each member of the Senate committee with an appeal "to put aside procedural emotions on an issue affecting the bread and butter of men who sacrificed health and limbs in wartime service to their country."

The bill in question, involving some \$99 million annually in compensation increases, has been caught for the past year in a congressional crossfire between the House and Senate which have passed versions of the increase four times.

Each time, however, the Senate has added an amendment—unacceptable to the House—which would permit limited reopening of lapsed GI insurance policies. The eight commanders today called the amendment "totally and wholly irrelevant to the subject of compensation."

Leaders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, the Catholic War Veterans, the Jewish War Veterans, the Blinded Veterans Association, the Paralyzed Veterans of America, and AMVETS voiced in their unusual petition "the frustration, disappointment and vexation among our memberships" over congressional inability to agree on a compensation bill.

"We are not strangers to disagreement and competitive conflict either within our separate ranks or among our several organizations," they told Senator BYRD. "Yet it is the measure of our alarm and deep misgivings that we have put aside all differences in this instance to unite as one in urging the Congress to do likewise on the issue of increasing compensation for the disabled."

The national commanders commented that "at a time in the world's history when faith in our own institutions is more than ever vital to our national well-being we can ill-afford prolonged displays of parliamentary sensitivity."

Commander in Chief Robert E. Hansen of the VFW, spokesman for the group, said this was the first time within memory that so many major veterans organizations had banded together to present a united front to Congress on a specific issue. He estimated that their combined memberships represented over 3 million organized ex-servicemen.

Appearing in a body on Capitol Hill with their formal signed petition were Commander in Chief Hansen, National Comdr. Francis Buono, of the DAV, Past National Comdr., Harold Russell of AMVETS, representing Comdr. Edwin P. Fifelski who earlier signed the petition; Richard P. Golick representing National Comdr. Albert J. Schwind of the Catholic group, National Comdr. Theodore Brooks, of the Jewish group, immediate past national president, George Gillespie, representing President William M. Hughes of the blinded group and national president, Robert Classom of the paralyzed veterans.

A PETITION TO THE HONORABLE HARRY F. BYRD, AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

As leaders of eight veterans organizations, five of them chartered by Congress, we respectfully solicit your individual support in expediting the passage and enactment of H.R. 10743 as approved by the House of Representatives.

We speak as one in behalf of 2 million service-connected veterans who have already been deprived of more than \$80 million in compensation increases as a result of the congressional crossfire in which they have been caught for the past year.

We call attention to the fact that no substantial or meaningful opposition to these compensation adjustments exists in either House of Congress; indeed, earlier legislation was overwhelmingly approved no less than four times in each House during the first session of this Congress. The equity and justice of the legislation remains undeniable.

Yet this legislation has repeatedly failed ultimate passage because unrelated riders pertaining to the reopening of national service life insurance have been added to it in the Senate.

While we recognize the desirability of revising existing insurance limitations on their merits, we feel strongly that the compensation measure has an overriding priority on its own merits. We, therefore, ask for their separate consideration on that basis as the insurance issue is wholly irrelevant to the issue of granting cost-of-living increases in compensation for those who were disabled while serving their country.

We would be less than candid if we failed to reflect for you the frustration, disappointment and vexation among our memberships over the past inability of Congress to put aside procedural emotions on an issue affecting the bread and butter of men who sacrificed health and limbs in wartime service.

We are not ourselves strangers to disagreement and competitive spirit either within our separate ranks or among our several organizations. Yet it is the measure of

our alarm and deep misgivings that we have put aside all differences in this instance to unit in urging that the Congress do likewise on the question of increasing compensation for the disabled.

We appeal to each member of the Senate Finance Committee, through its distinguished chairman, whose integrity as a public servant through long years of devoted duty in the Congress is beyond challenge, to exercise his good offices to expedite the consideration of H.R. 10743 without the addition of the nonrelated provisions in the interest of justice for those in our ranks who have earned the right above all others to the gratitude of the American people.

Wm. H. Hughes, Albert J. Schurnick, Catholic War Veterans; Robert Classon, Paralyzed Veterans of America; Francis R. Buono, Disabled American Veterans; Lourin P. Fifelski, AMVETS; Theodore Brooks, Family War Veterans, U.S.A.; Edward J. Holding, Military Order of the Purple Heart; Robert E. Hansen, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING OF MEETING BETWEEN SENATOR RUSSELL B. LONG, OF LOUISIANA, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS VETERANS GROUPS INTERESTED IN DISABLED VETERANS COMPENSATION BILL

It is my understanding of our conversation that we reached the following agreement:

That the eight veterans' organizations represented would undertake to secure a commitment from Chairman TEAGUE, of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and Chairman SMITH, of the Rules Committee, for a sufficient number of members of those two committees to assure that the national service life insurance measure would be permitted to come to a vote on its merits in the House of Representatives itself.

This vote should be on a basis where those who favored the NSLI measure would be afforded an opportunity to discuss it prior to the vote.

At such time as those leaders in the House are in position to assure that the NSLI measure will be permitted to come to a vote in the House, I would be willing to permit the compensation measure to be considered in the Senate without an NLSI amendment. So long as there is no assurance on the House side that the NSLI measure would be considered by the full membership of the House, I feel it my duty to continue to fight to see that any compensation measure will include the NSLI amendment.

MAY 3, 1962.

DEAR SENATOR LONG: As representatives of the eight organizations which met with you on April 18, we have received the "Memorandum of Understanding of Meeting Between Senator RUSSELL B. LONG of Louisiana and Representative of Various Veterans Groups Interested in Disabled Veterans Compensation Bill" dated April 30.

It is our view that no formal agreement was reached during the hour and a half session which we had in your office.

We wish to reiterate the following salient points contained in the petition presented you April 18 on behalf of organizations representing over 3 million veterans:

1. We feel strongly that compensation for the war disabled has an overriding priority on its merits over the issue of reopening National Service Life Insurance.

2. We feel that the insurance issue is wholly irrelevant to the issue of granting cost-of-living increases in compensation for those who were disabled while serving their country, and therefore ask that the two matters be considered separately.

We assured you that if you would agree to refrain from placing an NSLI rider on

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9736

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 8, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress recognizes that for many years the United
4 States and certain States have cooperated in the production
5 of tree planting stock for use in the reforestation of the
6 public and private lands of the Nation; that the program of
7 production of tree planting stock which was initiated and pur-
8 sued under the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) was
9 carried on under written agreements which provided for (a)
10 cooperation between the Forest Service, on behalf of the

1 United States, and the States which participated in the pro-
2 gram, (b) payments to said States for costs and expenses
3 incurred in the development of nursery facilities, (c) the
4 holding of such funds by the States in trust for the purpose
5 of carrying out the provisions of said agreements, and (d)
6 restoration to the trust fund of an amount equal to the re-
7 sidual value of any supplies, materials, equipment, or im-
8 provements acquired or constructed with trust funds and
9 transferred to State forestry work other than the soil bank
10 program; that such program under said Soil Bank Act has
11 been discontinued, but the need for the trees continues to
12 be great; that the States and Federal Government are co-
13 operating in the procurement, production, and distribution
14 of forest-tree seeds and plants under section 4 of the Clarke-
15 McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U.S.C. 567), and in the
16 reforestation of lands under title IV of the Agricultural Act
17 of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e-g); and that said participating
18 States need the said supplies, materials, equipment, or im-
19 provements for use in connection with their respective for-
20 estry programs, and it is in the public interest to permit
21 these States to use said property without the requirement
22 that payment be made for the residual value thereof.

23 SEC. 2. For the purpose of assisting those States which
24 participated in the program carried on under the Soil Bank
25 Act in continuing the production of needed tree planting

1 stock and in other forestry programs, the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture is authorized to permit any supplies, materials, equip-
3 ment, or improvements acquired or constructed with trust
4 funds under the agreements referred to in section 1 to be used
5 in such State forestry work as may further the objectives of
6 related Federal programs, as he may approve, without the
7 requirement that any payment be made by the State into
8 the trust funds.

Passed the House of Representatives May 7, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9736

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

MAY 8, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

CHAS.

Agreed to a unanimous consent agreement limiting debate on any amendment to two hours and limiting debate on final passage of the bill to four hours. pp. 9125-6

Sens. Gruening, Hickenlooper, Cotton, Cooper, and Capehart submitted amendments intended to be proposed to this bill. p. 9107

Sen. Pell inserted a chart on U. S. economic assistance to Latin America showing obligations and loan authorizations from July 1, 1961, to April 30, 1962. pp. 9114-5

13. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: pp. D437-8

~~H. R. 8434, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey a parcel of forest land to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif.~~

~~H. R. 9736, to permit States which have been cooperating with the Federal Government in the production of forest tree seedlings for planting on conservation reserve land to continue to use for related programs the facilities, equipment, etc., provided cooperatively by the Federal Government for the production of such seedlings.~~

~~S. 3064, with amendment, to authorize additional appropriations annually to keep the national survey of forest resources current.~~

~~H. R. 10374, to amend Sec. 6 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 so as to reduce the revolving fund available for subscriptions to capital stock of the banks for cooperatives.~~

~~H. R. 4083, to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products.~~

~~S. 3062, to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage to alleviate hardship from natural disaster.~~

~~H. R. 4939, to provide for the conveyance by the Farmers Home Administration of all right, title, and interest of the U. S. in a tract of land in Jasper County, Ga., to the Jasper County Board of Education.~~

~~H. R. 7866, to extend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.~~

~~H. R. 8050, to prohibit the importation of all honeybees of the genus Apis in the adult stage except for research purposes by this Department as the Secretary shall determine.~~

14. SOVIET AGRICULTURE. Sen. Hruska inserted a condensation of an analysis prepared in this Department on the problems of Soviet Agriculture. pp. 9112-3

15. FORESTRY. Sen. Gruening discussed problems of the lumber industry in Alaska, urged relief for the industry pending completion of a study of the problem, and inserted a telegram he received from the president of the Alaska Lumbermen's Association on the matter. pp. 9129-30

16. NATIONAL PARKS. Sen. Moss urged adoption of a policy of multiple use management for the national parks, stating that he was convinced "that only when we permit limited secondary use of the lands within the national parks and seashores ... can we expand our park system to the extent necessary to meet our growing needs for outdoor recreation." Sens. Metcalf and Yarborough commended his statement. pp. 9130-2

17. EXPORT CONTROL. Received from Commerce the quarterly report on export control. p. 9102.

18. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Williams, Del., for himself and Sen. Lausche, submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 10802, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1963. p. 9107
19. WATER RESOURCES. Received from the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, a report on the Chowchilla River Basin, Calif. p. 9107

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Van Zandt inserting an article, "Washington Reports -- J. F. K.'s Transportation Proposals Meet Rail Approval." pp. A4149-50
Extension of remarks of Rep. Van Zandt inserting his article, "A Call For United Rail Action." pp. A4164-5
21. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Hruska inserting several prize-winning essays on the value of rural electrification. pp. A4153-4
22. AUTOMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Brademas inserting a report of the 21st American Assembly, "The Challenge and the Promise of Technology." pp. A4162-4
23. WILDERNESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor urging the passage of the proposed Wilderness Act and inserting an article, "Outdoor Recreation Review." pp. 4132-4
24. CONSERVATION; RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Thomson, Wis., inserting a resolution of the Wisconsin Association of Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors supporting soil and water conservation research programs. p. A4137
25. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Goodling criticizing the decrease in family farms and inserting an article criticizing the farm program, "Our Agricultural Failure." p. A4138
26. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kelly commending and summarizing briefly the main provisions of Public Law 480 and the extent of the food-for-peace programs. pp. A4147-9

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12033, by Rep. Mellow, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 12040, by Rep. Murray, to define the term "child" for lump-sum payment purposes under the Civil Service Retirement Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
28. SUGAR. H. R. 12034, by Rep. Nelsen, to amend section 408 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended; to Agriculture Committee.
29. FORESTS. S. 3379, by Sen. Williams, Del., relating to mining claims on lands within the national forests; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
Remarks of author. pp. 9104-5

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate worked on foreign aid bill, adopting amendment to bar aid to Communist countries, and agreeing to limit further debate in bill's consideration.

House passed bills amending School Lunch Act and extending certain tax rates.

House committee granted a rule on the general farm bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 9101-9117

Bills Introduced: Eight bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3373-3380; S.J. Res. 195-196; and S. Con. Res. 76. Page 9103

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. 3377, private bill (S. Rept. 1543);

S. Con. Res. 76, private resolution (S. Rept. 1544);

S. 2614, 2686, 2692, 2699, 2837, 2862, 2872, 2455, 2855, 2999, 2711, 2904, 2994, H.R. 6330, 4655, 3714, 3633, 3595, 2833, and 10502, private bills (S. Repts. 1545-1564); and

S. 3025, authorizing the Texas & Pacific Railway Co. to require securities or stock of or property from any other carriers (S. Rept. 1565). Pages 9102-9103

Bills Referred: Twenty-three House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. Page 9101

Printing: Report dated January 17, 1962, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, on review of reports on the Chowchilla River Basin, Calif., was ordered to be printed as Senate Document 98. Page 9107

Foreign Aid: Senate worked on S. 2996, proposed Foreign Assistance Act of 1962, reaching unanimous-consent agreement to limit further debate to 2 hours on each amendment, motion, or appeal (except motion to table), equally divided, and 4 hours on the bill, equally divided, with no germane amendments to be received.

Amendments to the bill were acted on as follows:

Adopted: Proxmire amendment to suspend aid to Yugoslavia, as amended by adoption, 57 yeas to 24 nays, of modified Lausche substitute amendment to bar aid to any country known to be dominated by communism or Marxism (motion to reconsider tabled); Javits amendment directed against certain discriminations against American Jews in communications and travel

(motion to reconsider tabled); Church amendment providing for orderly termination of military assistance to countries whose economy can maintain their own military forces; and Sparkman amendment respecting guarantee of investments in housing projects in underdeveloped countries; and

Rejected: By 39 yeas to 42 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Gruening amendment providing that no grant or loan shall be made to any country for highway reconstruction or maintenance when U.S. funds were used for its construction. Pages 9117, 9121-9127, 9132-9155

Confirmations: Four civilian nominations were confirmed. Page 9155

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. Pages 9142, 9149

Program for Thursday: Senate met at 11 a.m. and adjourned at 6:10 p.m. until noon Thursday, June 7, when it will continue, under debate limitation agreement, on S. 2996, foreign aid. Page 9155

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the following bills: H.R. 5456, a private bill; H.R. 8434, authorizing the sale of 45 acres of land to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif.; H.R. 9736, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the continued use by States of certain land for production of tree planting stock; S. 3064, to remove the limitation of \$1.5 million for annual appropriations to maintain the national survey of forest resources (amended); H.R. 10374, to reduce the revolving fund available for subscription to capital stock of the banks for cooperatives; H.R. 4083, to reduce the frequency of reports required by the VA on the use of sur-

plus dairy products; S. 3062, to permit hay harvests from conservation reserve acreage to alleviate hardship from natural disaster; H.R. 4939, to convey certain reversionary rights to Jasper County, Ga.; H.R. 7866, to extend the application of the Poultry Products Inspection Act to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; and H.R. 8050, to permit the Department of Agriculture to import adult honey bees for experimental purposes.

Committee also approved the following 17 watershed projects: Puukapu, Hawaii; Scattering Fork, Ill.; Little Kentucky River, Ky.; San Gabriel River, Calif.; Indian Wash, Colo.; Rocky Comfort Creek, Ga.; South Fork of Blackwater River, Mo.; Mulberry Creek, Tenn.; Escondido Creek, Calif.; Upper Quaboag River, Mass.; Gering Valley, Nebr.; Gum Neck, N.C.; Wagon Creek, Okla.; Pine Creek, Tenn.; Leon River, Tex.; Saltlick Creek, W. Va.; and Napa River, Calif.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS

Committee on Armed Services: The Military Construction Subcommittee met in executive session to mark up S. 2841, fiscal 1963 authorizations for military construction, but did not conclude action thereon, and will meet again tomorrow.

STOCKPILING

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on the National Stockpile resumed its hearings on the cancellation of a stockpiling contract with the Climax Molybdenum Co., with testimony from Arthur H. Bunker and Weston Thomas, of New York, formerly this company's president and vice president, respectively.

Subcommittee recessed subject to call of the Chair.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

Committee on Banking and Currency: Committee continued its hearings on S. 3203, to extend for 2 years the Defense Production Act of 1950, receiving testimony from Charles Kendall, General Counsel, Office of Emergency Planning; Louis Brooks, Office of Financial Management, and George K. Casto, Defense Materials Service, both of the GSA; James M. Davis, who was accompanied by Carl Rolle, both of the Department of Defense; A. A. Bertsch, Deputy Administrator, Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce; and William Lamont and James Coyle, both of the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

MOTOR CARRIERS

Committee on Commerce: Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, in executive session, approved for full committee consideration with amendments S. 2560, to require that all States conform their regulations of interstate motor carriers with the uniform standards of the ICC within 5 years.

D.C. MATTERS

Committee on the District of Columbia: Subcommittee on Business and Commerce held hearings on the following bills:

S. 3350, relating to the extension of the time during which appropriations may be made for the D.C. Hospital Center, with testimony from Charles S. Dewey and Richard M. Loughery, both of the Washington Hospital Center; and Tom Moyer, Assistant Corporation Counsel, D.C.;

S. 3359, authorizing D.C. Commissioners to lease certain public space near 10th Street SW., for public parking, with testimony from Tom Moyer; William D. Heath, Motor Vehicle Parking Agency, D.C.; and Gordon E. Howard, D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency;

S. 2977, to exclude certain group life insurance from certain standard provisions, with testimony from David L. Kreeger, representing Government Employees Life Insurance Co., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Equitable Life Insurance Co., Peoples Life Insurance Co., and United Services Life Insurance Co.; Maximilian Wallach, Department of Insurance, D.C.; and Tom Moyer; and

S. 3063, to incorporate the Metropolitan Police Relief Association of the D.C., with testimony from Clarence Lutz, Metropolitan Police Relief Association; Milton Korman, Office of the Corporation Counsel, D.C.; Maximilian Wallach; Robert J. Meyers, a D.C. citizen; and Inspector Thomas V. Slominski, retired.

PUBLIC WELFARE AMENDMENTS

Committee on Finance: Committee met in executive session to consider H.R. 10606, to extend and improve the public assistance and child welfare services programs of the Social Security Act, but made no announcements, and will meet again tomorrow.

INDIA, AND NOMINATION

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee met in executive session to hear Ambassador J. Kenneth Galbraith review the current situation in India.

Committee also heard William Battle testify in behalf of his nomination to be Ambassador to Australia. Also testifying in behalf of the nominee was Senator Robertson. This nomination was subsequently approved for reporting to the Senate.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the nomination of Luke C. Moore, to be U.S. marshal for the District of Columbia; S. 3025, authorizing the Texas & Pacific Railway Co. to require securities or stock of, or property from any other carriers; 21 private immigration bills (S. 2455, 2614, 2686, 2692, 2699, 2711, 2837, 2855, 2862,

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 8, 1962
For actions of June 7, 1962
87th-2nd, No. 92

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared farm bill. Senate passed foreign aid bill with amendment on Public Law 480 shipments. House committee reported foreign aid bill. Conferees agreed to file report on bill for agricultural import restrictions on nonparticipating countries in multilateral trade agreements. Senate committee reported bills to permit harvesting of hay on certain Soil Bank lands, increase authorization for forest survey, etc. Sen. Proxmire criticized a reclamation project in view of farm surplus. Rep. Findley criticized farm bill. Sen. Humphrey introduced bill to increase limitation on certain FHA insured loans. Sen. Humphrey introduced bill to establish commission to study food and fiber requirements.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 61-23, with amendments S. 2996, the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 9179-221

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sens. Mansfield and Dirksen, modified, by a 56-34 vote, providing that the bar against aid to Communist-dominated countries shall not be deemed to prohibit shipment of foods thereto under Public Law 480 if (1) recipient country is not participating directly or indirectly in any program for Communist world conquest, (2) recipient country is not controlled by any country promoting Communist world conquest, (3) furnishing such aid is in the interest of U. S. national security, and (4) the President notifies Congress of intention to furnish such assistance. pp. 9180-96

By Sen. Hickenlooper, to bar aid to any country which has expropriated American

property without compensation since Jan. 1, 1962. pp. 9204-7

By Sen. Hickenlooper, providing that there may be no waiver of the antiexpropriation provisions of the bill. p. 9207

By Sen. Cooper, expressing the sense of Congress that advisory committees appointed by the President should review U. S. aid programs and foreign developments. pp. 9207-8, 9209-10

By Sen. Cooper, expressing the sense of Congress that the President should invite friendly nations and the World Bank to join in missions to consult on economic development with recipient countries. pp. 9208-10

By Sen. Keating, modified, providing for priorities among countries so that preference would be given to those friendly to the U. S. and who do not receive Communist arms. pp. 9210-12

By Sen. Javits, to make clear that the authorization of the New York World's Fair will be preserved. pp. 9212-3

By Sen. Javits, directing AID to provide financial and administrative assistance to the Commerce Committee for Alliance for Progress. pp. 9213-14

By Sen. Javits, to increase by \$15 million the ceiling for guarantee loans at the President's discretion. p. 9214

By Sen. Humphrey, barring aid to any country refusing to pay indebtedness to U.S. citizens through its government or instrumentalities thereof. pp. 9214-5

By Sen. Miller, to encourage repatriation by recipient nations of capital invested in other countries by its own citizens. pp. 9215-6

Rejected, 40-45, an amendment by Sen. Cotton barring aid to any country which exports arms or strategic materials to any country dominated by USSR. pp. 9196-203

Sen. Humphrey spoke on the importance of providing aid to India. pp. 9228-30

2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY Committee reported the following bills: (p. 9158)

~~H. R. 4083, to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products; without amendment (S. Rept. 1573).~~

~~S. 3062, to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage under certain conditions (S. Rept. 1566); without amendment.~~

~~H. R. 7886, to make clear that the Poultry Products Inspection Act applies to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 1569); without amendment.~~

~~H. R. 10374, to reduce the revolving fund available for subscriptions to the capital stock of the banks for cooperatives (S. Rept. 1572); without amendment.~~

~~H. R. 4939, to direct the Farmers Home Administration to convey to the Board of Education of Jasper County, Ga., the right, title, and interest retained in a quitclaim deed covering a tract of land (S. Rept. 1568); without amendment.~~

~~H. R. 8050, to prohibit or regulate the importation into the U. S. of adult honeybees of all species and subspecies and to provide that adult honeybees could not be imported from countries which do not take adequate precautions to prevent importation from countries where bee diseases occur (S. Rept. 1570); without amendment.~~

~~H. R. 9736, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work (S. Rept. 1575); without amendment.~~

~~S. 3064, to amend the act of 1928 directing a national survey of forest resources so as to remove the appropriation limitation (S. Rept. 1567) with amendment.~~

3. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 3161, to continue the Export Control Act (S. Rept. 1576). p. 9158

4. RECLAMATION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Proxmire criticized the proposed Glen

CONTINUED USE OF FOREST TREE NURSERY FACILITIES BY STATES

JUNE 7, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 9736]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9736), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to permit continued use by the States of property furnished to them under the Soil Bank Act program for the production of tree planting stock. The property would have to be used for State programs furthering related Federal programs.

The report of the House Committee on Agriculture is attached. The amendments recommended by the House Committee on Agriculture were adopted.

[H. Rept. 1620, 87th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9736) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 3, line 2, strike out "and directed".

Page 3, line 5, insert the word "such" before the word "State".

Page 3, lines 5 and 6, strike out "other than the soil bank program" and insert in lieu thereof "as may further the objectives of related Federal programs, as he may approve,".

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to permit States which have been cooperating with the Federal Government in the production of forest tree seedlings for planting on conservation reserve land to continue to use the facilities, materials, equipment, and improvements provided cooperatively by the Federal Government for the production of such seedlings, in producing seedlings which will be needed to attain the objectives of other related programs.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

When the conservation reserve program was inaugurated in 1956, it was immediately realized that there were not adequate nursery facilities for the production of the forest tree seedlings which would be required in the reforestation aspects of the soil bank program. Accordingly, the Federal Government entered into cooperative agreements with the several States (which were already producing forest tree seedlings cooperatively under the Clarke-McNary Act) for the development and operation of additional nurseries for the production of such seedlings. The period for the contracting of acreage under the conservation reserve program has now expired, but there is a continuing need for forest tree seedlings for use in connection with related Federal programs and for reforestation activities generally. This bill would permit the nurseries which have been established to continue to be used for this purpose.

The need for the legislation is further explained in the report of the Department of Agriculture which appears below.

COST

There would be no additional cost to the Federal Government as the result of the enactment of this bill. The facilities to be transferred to the States are already in existence and have been paid for out of previous appropriations. The total residual value of these facilities has recently been appraised at \$4.4 million.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The amendments adopted by the committee are those recommended by the Department of Agriculture in its report on the bill. They have the effect of making the authorization to the Secretary permissive in character and making it clear that any facilities transferred to the States are to be used in work which would further the objectives of related Federal programs.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture recommending enactment of this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 1, 1962.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of February 8, 1962, for a report on H.R. 9736, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

This Department recommends the enactment of H.R. 9736 with the amendments hereinafter recommended.

This bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to permit those States which under the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) participated in the production of needed tree planting stock, to use any supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements, acquired or constructed with trust funds in State forestry work other than the soil bank program. Under H.R. 9736, any trust funds established for carrying out the provisions of a pertinent written agreement made by the Forest Service (on behalf of the United States) and a State participating under the Soil Bank Act would not need to be reimbursed by the State for the residual value of any such property that is used in other State forestry work.

Since 1924, under authority of section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act (16 U.S.C. 567) this Department and the States have cooperated in the production of tree planting stock for use in the reforestation of the Nation's State and private lands. However, before passage of the Soil Bank Act in May 1956, State nursery facilities for the production of tree planting stock were inadequate to meet their current requirement for trees.

Under the Soil Bank Act, an expanded program therefore was quickly initiated to produce tree planting stock to meet the anticipated needs on conservation reserve lands. Written cooperative agreements made by the Forest Service with each of 34 States which participated in the program, provide among other things for (a) payments to said States for costs and expenses incurred in the development of nursery facilities, (b) the holding of such funds in trust, by the States, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said agreements, and (c) restoration to the trust fund of an amount equal to the residual value of any supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements acquired or constructed with trust funds and retained by the States for work other than the soil bank program.

During the program's 5 contracting years, owners of some 2.2 million acres of land signed up to have trees planted thereon. This Department, under the described cooperative agreements, placed over \$6.6 million in trust funds for use by the States to expand nursery facilities in order to supply planting stock for this purpose. These facilities have a residual value of about \$4.4 million as of June 30, 1961, according to recent joint appraisals.

As of that date, planting on soil bank lands was substantially complete. However, the need for trees for planting on other lands continues to be great. The States participating in this program want to retain their facilities to meet existing or expected needs for growing tree planting stock.

Recent estimates indicate conservatively that more than 40 million acres of State and private land still need to be planted to trees. Most of the trees for this must come from the State nurseries. Therefore, it is important that no nursery capacity be lost solely because the States may be unable to replace in the trust funds the residual values of these facilities.

This Department plans to continue its cooperation with the States in the procurement, production, and distribution of forest-tree seeds and plants under section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U.S.C. 567), and in the reforestation of lands under title IV of the Agricultural Act of May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e-g), and possibly other programs. These participating States need the described supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements for use in connection with their respective forestry programs. It is in the public interest to permit these States to use said property without the requirement that payment be made for the residual value thereof. The Congress would recognize these points in enacting H.R. 9736.

The nursery properties having residual value consist of structures such as packing sheds, warehouses, shops, garages, offices, residences, laborer's dayrooms, subsurface irrigation and domestic waterlines, fences, seed extractory facilities, seed cleaning plants, seed testing facilities, powerlines, telephone lines, wells, reservoirs, septic tanks, water tanks, refrigeration plants, and storage sheds. It also includes such property as pickup trucks, other trucks, tractors, land-tillage equipment, compost spreaders, sprayers, nursery seeders, seedling diggers, grading tables, motors, pumps, and irrigation overhead sprinklers.

In order to make permissive the authorization which would be given by the bill, and to make it clear that any nursery supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements are to be used in State forestry work which would further the objectives of related Federal programs, the following amendments are recommended:

Page 3, line 2, delete the words "and directed".

Page 3, line 5, insert the word "such" before the word "State".

Page 3, lines 5 and 6, delete "other than the soil bank program" and insert in lieu thereof "as may further the objectives of related Federal programs, as he may approve,".

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.



Calendar No. 1535

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9736

[Report No. 1575]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 8, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 7, 1962

Reported by Mr. EASTLAND, without amendment

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress recognizes that for many years the United
4 States and certain States have cooperated in the production
5 of tree planting stock for use in the reforestation of the
6 public and private lands of the Nation; that the program of
7 production of tree planting stock which was initiated and pur-
8 sued under the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) was
9 carried on under written agreements which provided for (a)
10 cooperation between the Forest Service, on behalf of the

1 United States, and the States which participated in the pro-
2 gram, (b) payments to said States for costs and expenses
3 incurred in the development of nursery facilities, (c) the
4 holding of such funds by the States in trust for the purpose
5 of carrying out the provisions of said agreements, and (d)
6 restoration to the trust fund of an amount equal to the re-
7 sidual value of any supplies, materials, equipment, or im-
8 provements acquired or constructed with trust funds and
9 transferred to State forestry work other than the soil bank
10 program; that such program under said Soil Bank Act has
11 been discontinued, but the need for the trees continues to
12 be great; that the States and Federal Government are co-
13 operating in the procurement, production, and distribution
14 of forest-tree seeds and plants under section 4 of the Clarke-
15 McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U.S.C. 567), and in the
16 reforestation of lands under title IV of the Agricultural Act
17 of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e-g); and that said participating
18 States need the said supplies, materials, equipment, or im-
19 provements for use in connection with their respective for-
20 estry programs, and it is in the public interest to permit
21 these States to use said property without the requirement
22 that payment be made for the residual value thereof.

23 SEC. 2. For the purpose of assisting those States which
24 participated in the program carried on under the Soil Bank
25 Act in continuing the production of needed tree planting

1 stock and in other forestry programs, the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture is authorized to permit any supplies, materials, equip-
3 ment, or improvements acquired or constructed with trust
4 funds under the agreements referred to in section 1 to be used
5 in such State forestry work as may further the objectives of
6 related Federal programs, as he may approve, without the
7 requirement that any payment be made by the State into
8 the trust funds.

Passed the House of Representatives May 7, 1962.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9736

[Report No. 1575]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

MAY 8, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 7, 1962

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 18, 1962
For actions of June 15, 1962
87th-2nd, No. 98

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 5.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY. ~~Passed as reported S. 3064, to increase from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million the amount authorized to be appropriated annually to keep the timber and forest product survey current. pp. 9853-4~~
~~Passed without amendment H. R. 8434, to authorize the sale of a tract of forest land to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9855~~
Passed without amendment H. R. 9736, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9856
Sen. Goldwater defended the Forest Service against criticism in the press "for allowing two establishments to exist in national forest," stating that the Forest Service had "done its duty as it saw it." p. 9835
2. POULTRY INSPECTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 7866, to make clear that the Poultry Products Inspection Act applies to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9854

3. COOPERATIVES. Passed without amendment H. R. 10374, to reduce from \$186 million to \$150 million the revolving fund available for subscription to the capital stock of banks for cooperatives. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9854-5
4. DAIRY PRODUCT REPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4083, to reduce from monthly to semiannually the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9855
5. LIBRARIES. Passed as reported H. R. 8141, to amend the laws relating to depository libraries so as to provide for expansion in their number and to improve procedures and conditions for the selection, supply, retention, and disposal of Government publications furnished these libraries for public information. pp. 9857-9
6. COMMUNICATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 11040, to provide for the establishment, ownership, operation, and regulation of a commercial communications satellite system. pp. 9864-76, 9911-17, 9918-9
7. SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND GENERAL LEGISLATION OF THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report to the full committee the following bills: p. D478
 - S. 2044, to clarify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers in connection with their livestock purchasing operations.
 - S. 2859, to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year.
 - S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry.
 - S. 2121, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain Federal agricultural services on Guam.
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey criticized proposals to restrict foreign aid to Poland and Yugoslavia and stated that "broad Presidential discretion in the use of funds is an indispensable ingredient of the foreign aid program." pp. 9878-94
9. Health insurance. Sen. Morse discussed the need for a health insurance program for rural people and referred to a recent report of the Special Committee on Aging stating that "the King-Anderson bill will mean even more to farm and rural families than it will to city dwellers." pp. 9906-11
10. EXPORT CONTROL. Sen. Keating submitted three amendments intended to be proposed to S. 3161, to extend indefinitely the Export Control Act. pp 9917-8
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller criticized and inserted two items critical of the administration's farm bill. pp. 9845-6
 - Sen. Hruska inserted a release on the American National Cattlemen's Association's criticism of the administration's farm bill. p. 9850
12. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen Muskie reviewed and commended the work of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. pp. 9839-40
13. SOIL BANK. Received from this Department a proposed bill "to amend sec. 107(d) of the Soil Bank Act"; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The proposed bill would clarify the authority of the Secretary to prescribe by regulation

Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. About \$107 million of the fund is currently invested in the banks for cooperatives.

The report of the House Committee on Agriculture is attached.

[H. Rept. 1633, 87th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10374) to amend section 6 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended, to reduce the revolving fund available for subscriptions to the capital stock of the banks for cooperatives, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to reduce by approximately \$36 million (to \$150 million) the amount of money held in the revolving fund for the possible purchase of stock in the banks for cooperatives and to return this amount to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

The fund was established in 1929 with an authorized amount of \$500 million for the purposes of the Federal Farm Board. When the affairs of that Board were wound up in 1933, administration of the fund passed to the Farm Credit Administration to be used, whenever necessary, for the purchase of stock in the banks for cooperatives. As these banks gradually become more largely self-financing, demands on the revolving fund have become smaller, and the Farm Credit Administration now believes that the fund may safely be reduced to \$150 million and the balance of approximately \$36 million returned to the Treasury.

JUSTIFICATION

The following statement by the Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration at hearings on H.R. 10374 explains in some detail the justification for the legislation.

STATEMENT OF GLENN E. HEITZ, DEPUTY GOVERNOR AND DIRECTOR OF COOPERATIVE BANK SERVICE, FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION AND CREDIT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE CONCERNING H.R. 10374

"The purpose of H.R. 10374 is to reduce the amount of the revolving fund in the Treasury which is available for the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration to purchase class A capital stock in the banks for cooperatives. This revolving fund originally was authorized and established at \$500 million under section 6 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 for the purposes of the Federal Farm Board. By 1933 the affairs of that Board were being wound up, and the administration of the fund passed to the Farm Credit Administration. When the banks for cooperatives were established, also in 1933, what remained in the fund was made available for the purchase of capital stock in such banks. The cash available in the fund in 1933 plus the amounts subsequently realized by the Farm Credit Administration from the liquidation of the other assets of the fund eventually totaled \$185,918,743.10. This is the amount now in the fund and is the maximum amount ever made available for subscriptions to the capital stock of the banks for cooperatives. Under the proposed bill, \$35,918,743.10 of the cash in the fund would be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, which would reduce the revolving fund to \$150 million.

"At the present time \$106,817,000 of the fund is invested in the capital stock of the banks for cooperatives. Each year since the Farm Credit Act of 1955, as the borrowers from the banks for cooperatives acquire more capital stock in the banks, an equivalent amount of the Government-owned capital stock is retired and the proceeds of such retirements are returned to the revolving fund. These repayments and any other cash

in the fund continue to be available for further subscriptions to the capital stock of the banks for cooperatives as the Governor may determine is required for the purpose of meeting the credit needs of eligible borrowers from the banks. The last use of the fund to purchase capital stock in a bank for cooperatives was during World War II to help finance the processing and distributing of food and fiber for the war effort.

"It may be helpful to review how the proposed reduction in the revolving fund may affect the potential lending capacity of the banks for cooperatives. The loan funds of the banks for cooperatives are obtained primarily through the sale of consolidated debentures to the investing public. Under the law, the total amount of debentures which may be outstanding at any one time may not exceed eight times the capital and surplus of the banks (12 U.S.C. 1134m). Based on their present capital and surplus and the additional capital which could be provided from the cash now on hand in the revolving fund, the banks could issue consolidated debentures in an amount which, together with such capital and surplus, would give them loanable funds of approximately \$3 billion. If the revolving fund is reduced by \$35,918,743.10, as proposed, the potential funds for loans would be reduced to approximately \$2.7 billion. This amount is about four times the peak loans of \$783 million outstanding during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961. In the circumstances, it is thought that reducing the revolving fund to \$150 million should not impair the capacity of the banks for cooperatives to continue to meet the credit needs of eligible farmer cooperatives in the reasonably foreseeable future.

The Farm Credit Administration has recommended the enactment of H.R. 10374, and we hope that the committee will act favorably on it.

COST

There would be no cost to the United States as the result of this legislation. On the contrary, some \$36 million in the Treasury now tied up for a special purpose would be returned to general receipts.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION REPORTS ON USE OF SURPLUS DAIRY PRODUCTS

The bill (H.R. 4083) to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1573), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill reduces the frequency of reports required from the Veterans' Administration as to the use of dairy products under section 202(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 from monthly to semiannually. This reporting requirement would then be uniform with that for reports by the Secretary of the Army contained in section 202(b) of the same act.

PURPOSE

Under the provisions of section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to make surplus dairy products available to the Veterans' Administration and other designated Government departments. The Veterans'

Administration is required to report monthly to the Committee on Agriculture of the House and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and to the Secretary of Agriculture the amount of surplus dairy products used. This bill would change the reporting requirement from a monthly period to every 6 months. The committee feels that a report every 6 months would meet its requirements.

COST

There would be a slight reduction in administrative cost as the result of enactment of this bill.

SHORT EXPLANATION OF H.R. 4083

Mr. ELLENDER subsequently said: Mr. President, this bill would reduce the frequency of reports required from the Veterans' Administration as to the use of dairy products under section 202(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1949. At present such reports are required to be made monthly. Under the bill they would not have to be more frequent than semiannual.

Section 202(a) of the 1949 act requires the Commodity Credit Corporation, as a means of increasing the utilization of dairy products, to make such products acquired under the price-support program available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for use in Veterans' Administration hospitals. A similar provision in section 202(b) of the same act, providing for transfer of such products to the Department of Defense, provides for semiannual reports so that the bill would make these two subsections uniform.

In the 86th Congress the Senate passed S. 899, which would have completely repealed this reporting requirement. The House Committee on Government Operations recommended that the repeal of this provision be omitted from S. 899, but that consideration be given to reducing the frequency of the reports to a semiannual basis. The bill would complete the carrying out of that recommendation.

The bill was requested by the Veterans' Administration. It should result in some slight savings in cost, and there appears to be no need for such frequent reports as are now required.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO CITY OF MOUNT SHASTA, CALIF.

The bill (H.R. 8434) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey a certain parcel of land to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1574), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill authorizes the sale of approximately 4.5 acres at appraised value to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif. The property is no longer needed by the Forest Service and is currently used by the city under permit for storage of machinery and equipment.

USE OF CERTAIN PROPERTY FOR STATE FORESTRY WORK

The bill (H.R. 9736) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1575), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to permit continued use by the States of property furnished to them under the Soil Bank Act program for the production of tree planting stock. The property would have to be used for State programs furthering related Federal programs.

The report of the House Committee on Agriculture is attached. The amendments recommended by the House Committee on Agriculture were adopted.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to permit States which have been cooperating with the Federal Government in the production of forest tree seedlings for planting on conservation reserve land to continue to use the facilities, materials, equipment, and improvements provided cooperatively by the Federal Government for the production of such seedlings, in producing seedlings which will be needed to attain the objectives of other related programs.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

When the conservation reserve program was inaugurated in 1956, it was immediately realized that there were not adequate nursery facilities for the production of the forest tree seedlings which would be required in the reforestation aspects of the soil bank program. Accordingly, the Federal Government entered into cooperative agreements with the several States (which were already producing forest tree seedlings cooperatively under the Clarke-McNary Act) for the development and operation of additional nurseries for the production of such seedlings. The period for the contracting of acreage under the conservation reserve program has now expired, but there is a continuing need for forest tree seedlings for uses in connection with related Federal programs and for reforestation activities generally. This bill would permit the nurseries which have been established to continue to be used for this purpose.

COST

There would be no additional cost to the Federal Government as the result of the enactment of this bill. The facilities to be transferred to the States are already in existence and have been paid for out of previous appropriations. The total residual value of these facilities has recently been appraised at \$4.4 million.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION BADGES

The bill (H.R. 11032) granting a renewal of patent No. 92,187 relating to the badges of the Sons of the American Legion was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report

(No. 1580), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to extend and renew design patent No. 92,187 relating to the badge of the Sons of the American Legion for a period of 14 years from the date of enactment of this act.

STATEMENT

The Secretary of Commerce, in a report dated April 10, 1962, on an identical Senate bill, S. 3084, recommends enactment of this legislation.

On May 8, 1934, a design patent No. 92,187 was granted for the protection of the emblem and insignia of the Sons of the American Legion. After the 14-year statutory period, it expired May 8, 1948. Such design patent was renewed by act of Congress on June 27, 1949. The instant measure is a simple renewal and extension for a period of 14 years from and after the date of approval of this bill.

Some 50 years ago the Congress started the practice of extending the statutory protection period for symbols or badges of this and kindred patriotic organizations. There is no ascertainable public policy against them per se or their renewal or extension, whereas on the contrary there is a definite public policy in encouraging these patriotic groups by legislation which secures to them their identifying marks against the encroachment of charlatans and infringers.

As disclosed by the report of the Secretary of Commerce, Congress has on previous occasions acted to extend design patents. Thus it is obvious that no precedent is being set by the instant legislation.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY BADGES

The bill (H.R. 11033) granting a renewal of patent No. 55,398 relating to the badges of the American Legion Auxiliary was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1581), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to extend and renew design patent No. 55,398 relating to the badge of the American Legion Auxiliary for a period of 14 years from the date of enactment of this act.

STATEMENT

The Secretary of Commerce, in a report dated April 10, 1962, on an identical Senate bill, S. 3083, recommends enactment of this legislation.

On June 1, 1920, a design patent No. 55,398 was granted for the protection of the emblem and insignia of the American Legion Auxiliary. After the 14-year statutory period, it expired June 1, 1934. Such design patent was renewed by act of Congress on August 2, 1935, and June 27, 1949. The instant measure is a simple renewal and extension for a period of 14 years from and after the date of approval of this bill.

Some 50 years ago the Congress started the practice of extending the statutory protection period for symbols or badges of this and kindred patriotic organizations. There is no ascertainable public policy against them per se or their renewal or extension, whereas on

the contrary there is a definite public policy in encouraging these patriotic groups by legislation which secures to them their identifying marks against the encroachment of charlatans and infringers.

As disclosed by the report of the Secretary of Commerce, Congress has on previous occasions acted to extend design patents. Thus it is obvious that no precedent is being set by the instant legislation.

AMERICAN LEGION BADGE

The bill (H.R. 11034) granting a renewal of patent No. 54296 relating to the badge of the American Legion was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1582), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to extend and renew design patent No. 54,296 relating to the badge of the American Legion for a period of 14 years from the date of enactment of this act.

STATEMENT

The Secretary of Commerce, in a report dated April 10, 1962, on an identical Senate bill, S. 3082, recommends enactment of this legislation.

On December 9, 1919, a design patent No. 54,296 was granted for the protection of the emblem and insignia of the American Legion. After the 14-year statutory period, it expired December 9, 1933. Such design patent was renewed by act of Congress on August 2, 1935, and June 27, 1949. The instant measure is a simple renewal and extension for a period of 14 years from and after the date of approval of this bill.

Some 50 years ago the Congress started the practice of extending the statutory protection period for symbols or badges of this and kindred patriotic organizations. There is no ascertainable public policy against them per se or their renewal or extension, whereas on the contrary there is a definite public policy in encouraging these patriotic groups by legislation which secures to them their identifying marks against the encroachment of charlatans and infringers.

As disclosed by the report of the Secretary of Commerce, Congress has on previous occasions acted to extend design patents. Thus it is obvious that no precedent is being set by the instant legislation.

EXTENSION OF AUTOMOBILE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 678) to extend the Automobile Information Disclosure Act to Guam and the Virgin Islands which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 2 of the Automobile Information Disclosure Act (72 Stat. 325) is amended by revising subsection (h) and by adding a new subsection (i) as follows:

"(h) The term 'commerce' means commerce between any State and any point outside thereof, commerce between points within the same State but through any point outside thereof, and commerce within the District of Columbia.



Public Law 87-492
87th Congress, H. R. 9736
June 25, 1962

An Act

76 STAT. 107.

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress recognizes that for many years the United States and certain States have cooperated in the production of tree planting stock for use in the reforestation of the public and private lands of the Nation; that the program of production of tree planting stock which was initiated and pursued under the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) was carried on under written agreements which provided for (a) cooperation between the Forest Service, on behalf of the United States, and the States which participated in the program, (b) payments to said States for costs and expenses incurred in the development of nursery facilities, (c) the holding of such funds by the States in trust for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said agreements, and (d) restoration to the trust fund of an amount equal to the residual value of any supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements acquired or constructed with trust funds and transferred to State forestry work other than the soil bank program; that such program under said Soil Bank Act has been discontinued, but the need for the trees continues to be great; that the States and Federal Government are cooperating in the procurement, production, and distribution of forest-tree seeds and plants under section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U.S.C. 567), and in the reforestation of lands under title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e-g); and that said participating States need the said supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements for use in connection with their respective forestry programs, and it is in the public interest to permit these States to use said property without the requirement that payment be made for the residual value thereof.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of assisting those States which participated in the program carried on under the Soil Bank Act in continuing the production of needed tree planting stock and in other forestry programs, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to permit any supplies, materials, equipment, or improvements acquired or constructed with trust funds under the agreements referred to in section 1 to be used in such State forestry work as may further the objectives of related Federal programs, as he may approve, without the requirement that any payment be made by the State into the trust funds.

Approved June 25, 1962.

Agriculture.
Forest tree nursery facilities,
transfer to
States.

70 Stat. 188.

63 Stat. 909.

70 Stat. 207.

